

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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EMBASSY LEVEL RELATIONS AGREED WITH BRAZIL

AU051018 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil, proceeding from the desire to strengthen the ties of friendship existing between their countries and peoples, agreed to appoint in Tirana and Brasilia, at the most proper time, the ambassadors who will have their residences in Buenos Aires and Rome.

At the same time, the two governments are making efforts to intensify the contacts and develop their mutual cooperation.

ALIA, CARCANI GREET ALGERIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU012045 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Tirana, November 1 (ATA) -- Ramiz Alia, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent the following message of greetings to Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and to Abdelhamid Brahimi, premier of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic:

On occasion of November 1, the day of the Algerian revolution, it is a pleasure for us, that in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Council of Ministers and in our names to convey to you, the government and the Algerian people, our most heart-felt greetings and wishes.

The historic triumph of the just struggle of the Algerian people opened a new epoch in their life, the epoch of the free and independent development. The Albanian people, linked in a close traditional friendship with the Algerian people, rejoice sincerely over every success and wish them ever greater achievements for the progress, prosperity and continuous consolidation of their homeland.

We see with a special satisfaction that friendly relations that respond to the desires and aspirations of our peoples exist between Albania and Algeria. We are convinced that these relations will strengthen further in the future to the benefit of our peoples and the struggle of the peoples against imperialism and neocolonialism.

N. HOXHA ATTENDS WOMEN'S UNION ANNIVERSARY

AU050834 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Tirana, November 5 (ATA) -- The 41st anniversary of the First Congress of the Albanian Antifascist Women's Union [AAWU] was celebrated in Berat city on November 4. On this occasion, the presidency of the district Women's Union organised a commemorative meeting. Attending it were former delegates to this congress, outstanding workers and cooperativists, distinguished activists of the women's organization, etc. Present were also the member of the Central Committee of the party and one of the organizers of the First Congress of the AAWU Comrade Nexhmije Hoxha, the president of the General Council of the WUA Lumturi Rexha and other comrades.

INDIA'S VENKATARAMAN MAKES OFFICIAL FRIENDLY VISIT

AU011449 Sofia BTA in English 0902 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of the Republic of India, arrived on an official friendly visit to this country.

The Indian guest was met at the Sofia Airport by his host Mr. Petur Tanchev, vice-president of the State Council of Bulgaria.

Talks With Tanchev

AU011946 Sofia BTA in English 1852 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- At today's official talks between Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of India, both politicians stated their satisfaction with the development of the Bulgaro-Indian relations and cooperation in politics, economics and culture.

They emphasized upon the fact that the traditionally good and fruitful relations have been promoted further by the meetings and talks between T. Zhivkov and the unforgettable Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

They briefed each other on the successes attained by Bulgaria and India in their socio-economic development and paid special attention to the tasks standing before the two countries in the fields of agriculture and industry. It was emphasized that technological progress opens up new perspectives for the development of the cooperation between Bulgaria and India.

The two leaders were unanimous in the view that the great targets of Bulgaria and India can be fulfilled only if there is peace. They voiced their concern over the exacerbated international situation and emphasized upon the need to take efficient measures for the averting of the threat of a nuclear war, for disarmament and for the prevention of the militarization of space, for peace and cooperation world-wide.

Mr Petur Tanchev and Mr Ramaswamy Venkataraman greeted the forthcoming Soviet-American summit in Geneva and expressed the hope that it will contribute to the improvement of the international situation.

Mr. Petur Tanchev noted that the latest realistic proposals made by the countries of the socialist community and embodied in the Sofia declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, are a broad peace platform, which could serve as a basis for the adoption of mutually acceptable decisions in the name of peace.

The two leaders noted the significance of the Delhi declaration and the message sent by the six state and government leaders to Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan

Mr. Petur Tanchev stated Bulgaria's high assessment for the activities of the non-aligned countries' movement and the role of India, under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi, for the preservation of peace and cooperation world-wide.

Dwelling upon Bulgaria's active, principled and peaceloving foreign policy, he paid special attention to this country's contribution to the good neighborly relations on the Balkans and especially upon Mr. Todor Zhivkov's idea to turn the region into a zone free of nuclear weapons.

The very fact that your country is hosting the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'S General Conference, stated Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, is indicative of the international prestige of Bulgaria and her constructive foreign policy.

Voicing their concern over the continuing policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, the two leaders noted that it is a challenge to mankind's conscience and an affront to human dignity. They spoke of the need to establish a just international economic order, which would bring about a considerable social advance all over the world.

The vice president of India invited Mr. Petur Tanchev to visit India. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Talks With Zhivkov, Filipov

AU041254 Sofia BTA in English 1206 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA) -- Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman, vice president of India, who is currently on an official visit to Bulgaria.

It was noted that the Bulgaro-Indian relations are having an upward trend of development and that there are prospects for the development of the cooperation in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

It was emphasized that the economic advance of Bulgaria and India, the rapid transference into the two countries' economies of the achievements of techno-scientific progress have established the preconditions for an activation of the contacts in industry and agriculture. Special attention was paid to the existing possibilities in mechanical engineering and electronics.

Voicing their concern over the tensions in the international situation, Mr. Todor Zhivkov and Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman pointed to the need to halt the arms race, to prevent its proliferation into space, to avert the threat of a nuclear war.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov stressed upon the fact that the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, confirmed in the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, adopted by the Sofia session of the Political Consultative Committee, are constructive Committee, are constructive and radical steps in this direction.

The two sides greeted the forthcoming Soviet-American Geneva summit.

The vice president of India handed to Mr. Todor Zhivkov a copy of the collection in memoriam about Mrs. Indira Gandhi, which contains materials written by prominent politicians from all over the world. The book also contains materials by Mr. Todor Zhivkov.

This morning Mr. Ramaswamy Venkataraman had a meeting with Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria. Expressing their satisfaction with the dynamic and fruitful development of the Bulgaro-Indian cooperation, the two sides emphasized upon the great contribution of the meetings and talks between Mr. Todor Zhivkov and the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi. They confirmed the two countries' willingness to develop and broaden the contacts in all fields. The two politicians also discussed matters related to the international situation.

SUDANESE PREMIER ARRIVES FOR UNESCO SESSION

AU311825 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] On 31 October Al-Jazuli Da'fallah, Sudan's Premier, arrived in Bulgaria to participate in the 23d session of UNESCO's General Conference. At Sofia Airport he was greeted by Comrade Georgi Yordanov.

Meeting With Filipov

AU011521 Sofia BTA in English 1227 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, held talks with Mr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of the Sudan, who is visiting this country in connection with the 23rd session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O.

At the meeting both sides discussed a wide range of issues in connection with the bilateral relations and the international situation. They voiced their mutual desire for activation of the trade and economic connections between the two countries, and the first positive step in that direction will be the reviving of the work of the bilateral economic commission. They expressed their will for development of the relations in a number of other spheres, which would be of interest to the two countries and their peoples, to international peace and security.

During the discussion of the international situation both sides voiced their concern over the mounting world tensions, the result of the arms race, and above all the nuclear competition and of the attempts to spread it into outer space too. The two sides declared themselves for a peaceful settlement of disputes, for adherence to the principles for non-intervention in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and national independence in international relations.

Report on UNESCO Speech

AU011731 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- Today the 23rd session of the General Conference of UNESCO was visited by the prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Sudan Mr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

Before the representatives of 152 countries taking part in the session, he expressed his complete support for the ideas, aims and activities of the world organization. "If someone wishes to criticize UNESCO, this should not serve as a ground for leaving it", the prime minister said, condemning the policy of the U.S. Government towards the organization. He stressed that over the last few years differences have also appeared in the life of other international organizations and that they can be overcome only if the member states place the common interests above their own ones.

"They accuse UNESCO of politicizing, but today the problems of scientific and cultural development cannot be solved in isolation from the topical problems of the world," Mr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah said noting that UNESCO is putting up noble efforts to defend the African and the Arab people from the racist policy of the RSA and Israel.

Dwelling on the situation in Sudan, the prime minister pointed out that the country is in "a rather delicate position" after the long and severe struggle for democracy".

He said that regime of dictate overthrown on April 5, 1985 has destroyed the economy and the culture of Sudan because of poor management, wasteful practices and corruption. Now Sudan has a foreign debt of 9 milliard dollars. The country could recover only thanks to the aid which is already being rendered to it by a number of countries and international organizations, including UNESCO.

Last summer UNESCO sent an international commission to Sudan which carried out research activities and proposed an international campaign for the development of science and culture.

Meetings With Zhivkov, Others

AU012006 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- There is the necessary political goodwill to develop the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Sudan. This was stated at today's meeting between Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, and Mr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of the Sudan, who was here to attend the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference. The two leaders stated that there are good prospects for the broadening of the contacts in different fields.

They also discussed certain issues related to the current international situation.

The meeting was attended by Mr. Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah signed a memorandum on their talks. It reflects the agreements for the activation of the trade and economic contacts, for the development of cooperation in the field of culture and sport.

Mr. al-Jazuli Daf'allah had a meeting with Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and later on left the country.

FURTHER ON UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE ACTIVITIES

Resolution Condemning Israel

AU011537 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- The fifth commission of the 23rd General Conference of UNESCO adopted a draft resolution condemning Israel for continuing discrimination in the sphere of education in the occupied Arab territories.

Of the 12 speakers who took the floor only the representative of Israel declared himself against the draft resolution. The remaining spoke of the kind of genocide towards the educational and cultural heritage of the Arabs.

In the course of two years the Israeli authorities have closed 103 educational establishments in the occupied Arab territories. The scientific library in Gaza has also been closed. Paintings by artists living in these territories are being confiscated. Unbearable conditions are being created for the Arab students.

And here are two of the statements:

The representative of Greece: "We condemn the stand of Israel in the policy of disinformation and lowering the level of education of the Arabs."

The representatives of the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic: "Israel's activities in the occupied Arab territories is a violation of the humanitarian principles of the UNESCO Charter. The Israeli Army is destroying architectural monuments related to the history of mankind. A fresh example are the activities in Lebanon -- there were destroyed cultural monuments of the Byzantine Age, the temples of Vener and Jupiter near the Biqa' Valley, the university in West Beirut and its ancient library. Hundreds of old manuscripts were consumed by the flames, UNESCO's regional centre in Beirut was also destroyed."

Debate on Observer Status

AU012040 Sofia TRA in English 1845 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 1 (BTA) -- At the 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference "two days for meditation and consultations" were given as a result of the demand of a large number of participants and in an effort to find an answer to an important question.

At a plenary session today, a draft was introduced on behalf of 15 states for a resolution on how to give an observer status to a country which has left the organization. Yesterday a working group reached consensus on this draft. Today, however, after consulting his government, Great Britain's representative announced that he wants to make amendments and additions to the draft. These amendments actually change the whole essence of the draft.

According to the draft, which was approved by consensus, a country that has left the organization may be given observer status by decision of the Executive Council. In examining such a request, the Executive Council must take into consideration U.N.E.S.C.O.'s interests and the country's desire to maintain contacts with the organization, the country's readiness to cover the expenses related to its observer status. The representative of Great Britain has now proposed a change in the text of the draft in the sense that every country which leaves U.N.E.S.C.O. is automatically given an observer status, without a decision by the Executive Committee.

Most speakers have stated, however, that this seemingly procedural question is in fact a political one. This is so because of the withdrawal of the U.S. and the warning made by Great Britain that it may leave the organization at the end of this year.

The British representative's proposal was not officially formulated. This provided the chance to pass the draft resolution by vote but almost all speakers today asked for time to think it over and for consultations in order to find the approach that would lead to consensus, which is badly needed for the atmosphere the 23rd session is being held in.

The discussions will be renewed at a plenary session on Monday [4 November].

Debate on U.S. Employees

AU021434 Sofia BTA in English 0827 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia November 2 (BTA) -- The 23rd session of U.N.E.S.C.O.'s General Conference adopted the report of the Administrative Commission. This commission has been dealing with administrative, financial, budget and personnel issues. It is chaired by the representative of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Mr. Yuriy Koruchbey.

The commission's conclusions as regards the budget are that after the U.S. withdrawal from U.N.E.S.C.O., the director general has taken urgent measures to save funds and these have given positive results. Thanks to the additional remittances made by certain countries (U.S.S.R. -- 25 million dollars, France, Spain, Argentina, the socialist countries and certain developing countries) the budget deficit has been brought down to an acceptable minimum. The report emphasizes upon the fact that despite this, further savings are needed during the next two-year period.

Lengthy discussions took place on the matter of the 153 U.S. citizens who are currently employed with the organization's secretariat. It has been decided that American citizens are to be employed to fill in vacancies only in very special cases. The director general has been given the right to decide which contracts of American employees are to be extended.

A resolution was passed on the accepting of Portuguese as the ninth official language of the General Conference. It was decided to take measures for the further broadening of the use of the Russian language in U.N.E.S.C.O. Russian is now one of the six working languages of the organization but it is expected to be used much more often in publications.

Session To Conclude 9 Nov

AU041634 Sofia BTA in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA) -- The 23rd session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. will end its work three days ahead of schedule - Saturday, November 9.

Mr. Henri Lopez, deputy director general of U.N.E.S.C.O. stated today that this decision had been taken because of the favourable atmosphere during the discussions and the timely settlement of almost all delicate issues.

The final official ceremony will take place on Saturday in the afternoon and on November 11 and 12, the first session of the new executive board of the organization will be held.

The 24th session of the General Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. will start on October 20, 1987, in Paris and will continue five weeks, according to the decision which has been adopted today.

Today, before journalists Mr. Lopez stated that the announcements which had appeared in the Western press about the forthcoming visit to London of Mr. Amadou Mahtar M'Naw, director general of U.N.E.S.C.O., had not been very accurate. "It is true that the director general will visit London at the invitation of one independent organization," said Mr. Lopez, "but everything else which has been stated by the Western press agencies, did not correspond to the truth. Contacts with the British Government are not envisaged, but that, of course, does not mean that such contacts are excluded," added Mr. Lopez.

Consensus on Observer Status

AU042027 Sofia BTA in English 1924 GMT 4 Nov 85

[UNESCO: The Spirit of Sofia Prevailed" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA) -- "Substantial contribution to the constructive spirit of Sofia" "Thinking of the Future":

This is the way in which the participants in the 23rd session of the General Conference of UNESCO estimated the consensus which was reached today in connection with a very sensitive issue: granting observer status to a country which has left the organization.

The adoption of a resolution on this seemingly procedural but actually important matter of principle met with difficulties last week because of the stand taken by Britain's representative. At the plenary meeting on Friday, it seemed this resolution would have been the only one at the session not to be adopted by consensus and requiring a vote instead. On the motion of the president for the session and some of the member states, the debates were then adjourned for today, so that the delegates could use the weekend for "reflection and contacts". Today the resolution was adopted by consensus and that was the reason for many of the delegates to greet the "Spirit of Sofia", i.e. the spirit of unity and concern over the further preservation of U.N.E.S.C.O.'S universality, of the noble ideas and principles embedded in its constitution.

"In mathematics two parallel lines intersect only in infinity, but here we proved that they can intersect in Bulgaria's beautiful Valley of Roses, where we reached concord yesterday," India's delegate told the plenary meeting.

Resolution 13 of the General Conference has been co-sponsored by 15 member states. It says that the General Conference reaffirms its commitment to the universal character of the U.N. system and its specialized agencies and "calls on the state which has left the organization to re-take its place in it, and the states contemplating to quit to reconsider their positions". This text takes a stand on the U.S. withdrawal and the notice served by Britain to take the same step at the end of this year.

The General Conference resolved that every country which has left the organization can be granted observer status to which nonmember states are eligible. Any such application will be considered by the Executive Board, which will take into account the interests of the organization, the encouragement of its universality, the readiness displayed by the respective state to maintain contacts and cooperation with the organization.

The representative of Britain expressed his satisfaction with the fact that agreement has been reached. He said that his country had asked for some reforms not to contradict the rest but because it would like to see the U.S. back in UNESCO, and added that, still, his country would make its final decision on its membership in UNESCO after the end of the 23rd session.

The representatives of the Netherlands (on behalf of the European Communities member-states), Canada, Algeria, India, the Central African Republic and Angola also voiced their satisfaction over the consensus reached.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY GROUP OFF TO CHINA

AU041729 Sofia BTA in English 1549 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] Sofia, November 4 (BTA) -- A Bulgarian parliamentary delegation led by Mr. Scanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, left for the People's Republic of China today. The delegation will pay an official visit at the invitation of the National People's Congress.

Beijing Reportage

For Beijing reportage on the visit to the PRC of a delegation from the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria led by its chairman, Stanko Todorov, including their 5 November arrival, and talks with Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, see the Eastern Europe section of the 6 November China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

BALEV SEES CPCZ CONTROL COMMISSION DELEGATION

AU311226 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 31 Oct 85

[Text] Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received a visiting delegation from the CPCZ Central Control-Auditing Commission, led by its chairman, Jaroslav Hajn. In a friendly conversation, information was exchanged on the main tasks of the programs of the Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian Communist Parties which are being carried out at the present stage. The parties also surveyed the development of socialist society in the People's Republics of Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, and discussed the preparations for the BCP 13th Congress and the CPCZ 17th Congress and the development of friendship and cooperation between the two fraternal parties and their [words indistinct] organs. The meeting was attended by Stoyan Karadzhov, chairman of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

PRESS MARKS ASEN-PETUR INSURRECTION ANNIVERSARY

AU291521 [Editorial Report] RABOTNICHESKA DELO and OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 28 October mark the 800th anniversary of the insurrection of Asen and Petur against Byzantine rule, and the restoration of the Bulgarian state.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 28 October on page 4 carries a 2,500-word article by Academician Dimitur Angelov, entitled "Significant Historical Summit, a Starting Point Toward Future Progress." The author defines the insurrection as "one of the sublime moments in our many-century history, and one of the brightest examples of the inexhaustible vital forces of the Bulgarian and his invincible aspiration toward freedom."

Angelov describes the circumstances of the Byzantine occupation of Bulgaria. He concentrates on the successful efforts to preserve Bulgarian culture and literature during Byzantine rule, stressing the "strong influence of the memories of the struggle against the oppressor" in preserving Bulgarian culture. He lists previous unsuccessful attempts to rise against the oppressors and analyzes their failure. Describing the appearance of Asen and Petur, Angelov points out: "The development of the events related to the preparation and announcement of the insurrection in Turnovo, led by Asen and Petur, show that in them the Bulgarian people found really skillful leaders who knew when and where to act."

From the very beginning the author states, they clearly indicated the final goal of the insurrection: "the overthrow of foreign rule and the restoration of the Bulgarian state." He describes various stages of the insurrection, calling Asen and Petur "skillful organizers" and "experienced diplomats," repeatedly describing the final goal of the insurrection as "restoring the Bulgarian state in its old territory, in the lands of Mysia, Thrace, and Macedonia." Angelov points out that "the ceasefire agreement of 1188 was only the beginning. Many more battles were still on the agenda in order to annex to the state these Bulgarian lands which were still under Byzantine rule in Thrace and Macedonia."

He concludes the article by saying "the liberation of Bulgaria from the Byzantine yoke not only restored the state but constituted an event of great significance for the further development of the Bulgarian people along the road of political, economic, and cultural progress."

OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 28 October on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8 carries a special supplement entitled "Bulgarian Spirit, People's Power." While dedicated to the 800th anniversary of the insurrection of Asen and Petur, the supplement covers a much broader area, describing the development of Veliko Turnovo (the capital of the restored Bulgarian kingdom), "the rich architecture of Turnovo, Ovech, Cherven, and Nesebur," "the social image of medieval literature in Bulgaria" and the activity of the All-People's Committee on the Development of Turnovo. Academician Dimitur Angelov also writes in OTECHSTVEN FRONT. His 1,000-word article on page 6 "A Picture Painted With Proofs," describes the social life of the Bulgarians during the Middle Ages.

The leading article of the OTECHSTVEN FRONT supplement is a 1,000-word article on page 5 by Nikola Indzhov, entitled "Restored and Rebuilt." Indzhov does not concentrate on the insurrection but on the reconstruction and rebirth which followed it. He repeatedly connects the events of 800 years ago with modern Bulgaria. "One look from the summit of Tsarevets reveals what for Bulgaria is an extraordinary concentration of cities and villages in a uniform economic system, an agglomeration in which several urban formations meet -- namely Veliko, Turnovo, Gorna Oryakhovitsa, Lyaskovets, Dolna Oryakhovitsa, and major villages in this system. This is the main area of construction in the shadow of the great ruins." Indzhov further points out: "The ruins of an entire kingdom rise even more gloriously precisely in this vicinity and this spirit of the new life."

Indzhov stresses that for many centuries Asen and Petur were the last but "eternally bright" examples of Bulgarian rulers. He stated that "even a memory can turn into a ruin, especially the historical memory, if there is not live continuation in the following generations." He dwells on Turnovo's special place in Bulgarian history, ending his article with the verse of the "medieval poet": "Turnograd itself will sound the clarion of its victories...."

LOW DANUBE WATER LEVEL DISRUPTS SHIPPING INDUSTRY

AU301323 Sofia BTA in English 1044 GMT 30 Oct 85

[Text] Ruse, October 30 (BTA) -- Yesterday the hydrological station with the agency for control and maintenance of the River Danube registered the lowest ever water level in the region of Ruse: minus 23 cm. The historic low of the water was recorded in 1921, when it reached 19 cm below the water mark. The agency's specialists expect that the water level will drop even further to minus 30 cm in the next few days, as a result of the prolonged drought.

The drop of the water level gives the economy a lot of trouble. The ship convoys of the Bulgarian river lines are operating at no more than two thirds of their capacity. The industrial enterprises along the river bank also got in a difficult position, because their water pumping systems remained above the water level.

YURCHENKO 'PROVOCATION' HEIGHTENS TENSIONS

LD051853 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Antonin Kostka commentary]

[Text] At first it all looked as if it were from a movie about the heroic acts of super-man James Bond in the service of the CIA. A Soviet diplomat, named as a key figure in Soviet intelligence by obligingly indiscreet informed sources, was persuaded to run to the West and to cooperate with the CIA. They did not even conceal his name, Vitality Yurchenko.

On the basis of his so-called disclosures, a wave of spy mania was unleashed in the West. A number of diplomatic officials were expelled. But there was only one thing that was certain about the whole affair -- that is, that the diplomat Vitality Yurchenko really did disappear without trace from his official stay in Italy. All attempts by Soviet representative bodies to get a more detailed explanation, just as attempts at meeting -- usual in these cases -- with the alleged escapee, who was meanwhile transferred to the United States, were rejected.

It is now clear why. You see, Vitality Yurchenko succeeded in escaping from the hands of the CIA and at yesterday's press conference for U.S. and foreign journalists at the Soviet Embassy in Washington he disclosed the truth. He was forcibly abducted and for a number of months was worked on psychologically, using drugs in particular to force him to betray his motherland and to make invented statements according to CIA instructions.

It could be said that another anti-Soviet provocation, one of many, had again failed, and the CIA has suffered another scandal. Except that this is much more serious. It is not just a matter of morality, because it is difficult to say what one should think about a country whose representatives endlessly talk about freedom and human rights while their institutions perpetrate such gross violations of human rights as abduction with force, illegal imprisonment, forced betrayal of the motherland, and spreading lies which cast doubt on the honor and dignity of man. A much more serious fact is that this is not an isolated case or even the first one, and that it is not just a case of provocation of Soviet citizens. We need only recall the recent U.S. hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft or the staged provocation of the CIA for overthrowing the Libyan Government and causing a split between the Arab states.

The Yurchenko affair was also misused to worsen international relations, in particular the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, and also between the Soviet Union and England and also Sweden, whose submarine spy-mania was thus reawakened by the CIA. The Yurchenko affair again confirms that Washington, which shouts so loudly against state terrorism, has made precisely this state terrorism into a tool of its state policy. And there are more disconcerting questions which arise from the Yurchenko case. What is the value of words and assurances of good will from a government which uses similar practices for justifying its own hostile stands toward countries which it accuses of spying and enemy actions in such an underhand way? Is this the most appropriate preparation for the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting, which promises so much that is positive and constructive for the world?

Where is the limit to the terrorist jurisdiction of the CIA; does it exist at all? And are there any guarantees that tomorrow, for example, the CIA will not stage another, even greater provocation?

U.S. SHOWS TRUE ARMS IN 'PLOT' AGAINST LIBYA

LD042311 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] THE WASHINGTON POST revealed Washington's real intentions in solving regional issues when it disclosed U.S. intentions toward Libya. The White House is not, however, trying to deny this revelation -- what has been done cannot be undone -- but on the contrary it wishes to punish those who brought it to the surface. Reagan's action is analyzed by our colleague, Marian Babic, editor of the daily SMENA:

THE WASHINGTON POST revelation confirms that Reagan's administration continues its efforts to topple the present Libyan Government even at the cost of direct U.S. intervention. This course was taken by Ronald Reagan immediately after his arrival in the White House, when he marked Libya as the enemy of the United States. First, he in effect broke diplomatic relations with Libya, announced a trade embargo, and ordered Americans to leave Libyan territory. In August 1981 the United States carried out a dangerous military provocation against Libya, when aircraft from the 6th Military Fleet operating off the Libyan coast violated Libyan air space and shot down two Libyan aircraft. The Americans sent their ships to the coast again 2 years later. They then began, in cooperation with Egypt, open preparations for direct military action against Libya. At the same time the CIA continued to organize several attempts on the life of Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, the highest Libyan leader. Washington has always managed to provide a motive for its actions, such as falsely accusing Libya of preparing attempts on the lives of the highest U.S. leaders or endangering vital U.S. interests. But this time THE WASHINGTON POST pointed out the true aims of this propaganda and attacks by the United States against Libya.

It is obvious that Washington objects to the progressvie orientation of Libya's revolutionary government, which expelled the American base on its territory, which fully supports the just struggle of nations of the Middle East and Africa, including that of the Palestinians, and which is developing cooperation with the socialist states. The false accusations against Libya were designed to serve as a cloak for the United States' hegemonistic intentions. Washington is increasingly using methods of terror and confrontation in order to promote these intentions. Therefore, the present revelation of THE WASHINGTON POST about Reagan's direct order to organize a coup against the Libyan Government shows how the United States imagines the true solution of regional conflicts, which is a favorite topic of discussion of its representatives at the present time. It indicates that the U.S. solution in real terms equals promotion of its hegemonistic intentions with the use of all actions, including those of the utmost aggressive and terroristic character.

WARSAW PACT MBFR PROPOSALS REQUIRE RESPONSE

AU042050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Oct 85 p 6

[Jozef Sestak article: "Time Exerts Urgent Pressure; a Viable Proposal of the Socialist Countries at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] The world is undergoing an extremely complicated phase marked by unprecedented feverish arming, not only from the quantitative aspect, but also, and primarily, from the qualitative aspect, with all the negative consequences following from this. This "malignant tumor" of mankind's modern history is currently spreading unchecked all over the world, over its oceans and seas, and it is also threatening to spread into space. The threat of war, which would lead to the extinction of civilization, is realistically increasing.

It was not the socialist countries which caused this critical development and started the rounds of feverish armament. On the contrary, with the Soviet Union at their head, they are resolutely and unappeasably warding off this dangerous trend. As their main task they have formulated the search for ways to ease international tension and to avert the danger of war.

Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, spoke unambiguously in this spirit when he addressed the French parliament. With specific facts he documented the USSR's practical steps, including its new peace initiatives. He also touched upon one of the disarmament forums -- the Vienna negotiations on mutually decreasing the armed forces and armaments in central Europe, which are being conducted by 12 NATO states and 7 Warsaw Pact countries. "The Soviet Union proposes," Comrade Gorbachev stressed, "to start cutting down the strengths of armed forces and armaments on both sides in central Europe, and to start by cutting down the strengths of Soviet and U.S. troops. At the same time, we are prepared to cut a larger number of troops than the Americans." In this context it seems desirable to briefly recapitulate the situation at these negotiations, which are now entering their 13th year; on this basis one can graphically document the two differing lines, followed on the one side by the socialist countries, and by the NATO states with the United States at their head at the other.

The socialist countries are persistently pursuing the main task -- namely, to reduce the excessive concentration of troops and armament in central Europe -- and they are strictly respecting the mandate of the Vienna negotiations. The history of these negotiations affirms that the socialist countries have always proceeded in this spirit. They have submitted more than 20 specific proposals to the roundtable in Vienna's Hofburg, proposals which were aimed at a real reduction of troops and armaments in this sensitive part of Europe. And this is not all; in the endeavor to make the path toward the agreement easier and to establish favorable conditions for it, the Warsaw Pact countries have not raised the numerical strengths of their troops by a single soldier. On the contrary, in the years 1979-80 the USSR, as a gesture of goodwill, unilaterally withdrew 20,000 soldiers and 1,000 tanks, as well as other combat technology and armaments, from GDR territory.

The course taken by the NATO states which participate in the negotiations was the very opposite of this. A whole number of official, even Western, sources exist, which document an increase in the number of NATO troops in the area of central Europe; above all of U.S. troops on FRG territory (an increase by 43,000 men), but also of the troops of Great Britain (by 1,200 men) and Canada (by 4,000 men).

The course taken by NATO is also logically reflected in its attitudes at the negotiations. For instance, contrary to the agreed mandate of the Vienna negotiations, the Western delegations are refusing to undertake any commitments to reduce or limit armaments, and "want to negotiate" only on the issue of the number of soldiers. Obviously lacking the political will to search for mutually acceptable solutions to the controversial issues, they are resorting to the tactics of procrastinations. For this they are using "tools" that are years old, among which are polemics on the existing numerical strengths of troops on both sides, on the alleged geographical impairment of NATO in view of the distance separating the United States from Europe, and on the issue of control measures.

Despite this, the socialist countries have flexibly reacted, with a great deal of patience, to every new development of the situation at the roundtable. They looked for new roads and methods for overcoming the "dead ends" into which the NATO delegations periodically drove the negotiations. The socialist countries have logically proposed to finally give up the long-lasting fruitless discussion and to concentrate on the numerical strengths which have already been achieved as a result of the reduction process.

It is essential to state that even this, totally fresh, approach, together with the entire complex of control and verification measures which the NATO states have been constantly calling for, has not encountered a positive echo and sufficient political will in Washington. On the contrary: NATO's reaction, in the form of its "initiative" of April 1984, has unambiguously shown that, even after a decade of procrastination, NATO is not prepared to begin substantially reducing and limiting its troops and armaments in this area.

On the basis of an analysis of the existing situation, the Warsaw Pact countries have decided to make new attempts to overcome the dead end. In the interests of a speedier achievement of the first specific and palpable results, they proposed to concentrate this time on the accomplishment of the first steps: on the initial symbolic reduction of USSR and the U.S. troops, together with their equipment and combat technology, they would then negotiate a subsequent freeze on the troops and armaments of all other direct participants in the negotiations (Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, Holland, the FRG, the United States, and Great Britain on the NATO side; and the CSSR, GDR, the Polish People's Republic, and the USSR on the side of the (Warsaw Pact) up to the achievement of an agreement on the further substantial reduction of troops and armaments in the area. As an expression of good will, the Soviet Union is willing to reduce, within the framework of this first step, its ground troops by 20,000 men, together with their armaments; it requires a reduction of only 13,000 men on the U.S. side. This proposal of the socialist countries, submitted in Vienna on 14 February, is at the same time open to a constructive and businesslike appraisal.

There is no doubt that even such a modest step by the NATO and Warsaw Pact states would be of immense military and political significance; it would represent the first practical result of the Vienna negotiations and would mean the beginning of the process of reducing the level of military confrontation in central Europe which has so long been hoped for.

The session of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee, held on 22-23 October in Sofia, also dealt with the Vienna negotiations. The declaration called "For Eliminating the Nuclear Threat and for Achieving a Positive Turn in the Situation in Europe and in the World," was signed by the heads of the individual delegations. It says: "The Warsaw Pact countries advocate a speedy achievement of an agreement at the Vienna negotiations on mutually reducing the strengths of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and propose to begin reducing the strengths of Soviet and U.S. troops."

The realism and the constructive nature of the initiative submitted by the socialist countries is recognized even by several Western experts. Jonathan Dean, former head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna negotiations, wrote in April 1985 in the American periodical CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR that "the Soviet Union has just taken a new and beneficial step, which testifies to its interest in the successful course of the negotiations. In the new draft agreement it has met halfway the West's position.... Now is the time when the West must taken a counterstep."

Although 8 months have already passed since this proposal was submitted, the NATO states have still not finished studying it, as they themselves claim. But time is inexorably passing, and the current international situation requires the adoption of immediate measures. It is also for this reason that Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, considered it suitable to remind us from the capital of France that a highly topical and viable proposal between the NATO and the Warsaw Pact is lying on the table, a proposal which deserves intensive attention on the part of the NATO countries. A businesslike and constructive reply to this proposal would be the best proof of their interest in the achievement of an agreement in Vienna.

U.S.-USSR SUMMIT SHOULD NOT DELAY STOCKHOLM TALKS

LD050042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Commentary by editor Antonin Kostka on resumption of CDE conference in Stockholm]

[Text] The conference is entering its last third and, inasmuch as no palpable results have been achieved, one may talk about time pressures. This is a very symptomatic phenomenon of the new tactics -- salami tactics -- of the U.S. negotiators and some of their allies. The universal pretext for the waiting and delays, not only for the Stockholm talks, [words indistinct] is the coming Soviet-U.S. summit. The United States pretends that it expects a magic formula from it that will open all doors, and that will immediately solve all the problems; so why bother? No doubt this summit has great significance and great possibilities provided there is enough good will on either side, but even the greatest optimists have no illusions as to its solving everything; they do not expect spectacular results either. No summit can alter the politics of one country or another, and every agreement thus may range only within the limits of the possibilities of harmonizing the political lines of the countries involved. It is, therefore, not very realistic to expect that the summit will solve everything and [word indistinct] still open international talks, such as the Stockholm conference. In fact, what is involved is a joint process, if not even a reversed one: It is more likely that good results in Stockholm, Vienna, Geneva, and elsewhere, might positively influence the course of the summit meeting rather than vice-versa.

On the Stockholm agenda, for example, there is the Soviet proposal of the treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations, the comprehensive proposal of the socialist countries to freeze military budgets, and one for the chemical and nuclear demilitarization of Europe, as well as for extending control of military activity. It is not difficult to conclude how significantly the summit talks would be influenced if all the European states adopted a united, positive attitude to these issues. A number of new initiatives in the sphere of disarmament, which have exceptional significance, especially for Europe, arose during the break of the Stockholm conference, on the initiative of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

A particularly illustrative example of the above is the proposal for separate talks on nuclear missiles in Europe. As is known, Washington stubbornly refuses any limitations on its space arms race, which, on the one hand, has blocked nuclear disarmament in Europe, and on the other, delimited Europe as the only possible nuclear battlefield. This is because the so-called nuclear shield may be, perhaps, useful to the United States, but not to its allies, inasmuch as it would be inefficient against relatively short-range missiles. Separate talks within the European framework would solve the situation for the benefit of all the European peoples, if only the NATO countries above all would follow their own interests more consistently. The next meeting of the signatories of the Final Act in Vienna next year is approaching and further delays and waiting in Stockholm are thus unnecessary at the very least; they are also unwise. Whatever the results of the USSR-U.S. summit, Europe must solve its own problems in its own interest.

USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DELEGATION VISITS

Airport Reception

LD012008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] To mark the commissioning of the "B" line of the Prague subway, a delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers headed by Veniamin Dymshits, the council's deputy chairman, arrived in Prague today. The USSR delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Korcak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Czech prime minister; Frantisek Stafa, the mayor of Prague; and other representatives. Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin was also present.

Meeting With Strougal

LD012009 Prague CTK in English 1631 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Prague, Nov 1 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal today received Soviet Deputy Premier Veniamin Dymshits, who will head the Soviet delegation at tomorrow's ceremony opening a new section of the Prague underground railway, a project of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

They discussed topical questions of cooperation, mainly promotion of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations in the economic sphere, broader specialization and cooperation in production and exchange of findings in science and technology. The Soviet delegation arrived here earlier today.

Subway Dedication Ceremony

LD021852 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] The first section of the "B" line of the Prague subway was ceremonially opened today in the presence of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government; and other members of the Party Central Committee Presidium Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; Josef Haman, candidate member of the Party Central Committee Presidium; secretaries of the Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, and Jindrich Polednik; and Zdenek Horeni, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

Also present was a delegation of the USSR Council of Ministers, headed by Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dymshits Speech on Cooperation

AU051900 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Nov 85 p 2

["Excerpt" from a speech by Veniamin Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, delivered at the inauguration of a new section of the Prague subway on 2 November]

[Excerpts] The construction of the Prague subway is one of the most distinct expressions of the unshakable Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

The Soviet people highly value the firm ties of friendship and cooperation uniting our countries and nations. Soviet-Czechoslovak relations are developing on the reliable foundation of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, tested by life. The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR, signed 15 years ago this year, is the true personification of these principles.

Cooperation is growing and developing between the USSR and the CSSR in the construction of nuclear power plants, in reinforcing the energy base, in metallurgy, in the chemical industry, in engineering, in the light and food industry, and in other industrial branches, in the realization of large projects, such as, for example, the Siberian gas pipeline, the Krivoy Rog metallurgy combine, and others.

The exchange of goods between our countries has been increasing year after year. In the past 5 years alone it grew by 80 percent. The planning agencies of the USSR and Czechoslovakia ended talks on the coordination of plans in Moscow a few days ago. All this creates conditions for the further development of our countries' economies and for strengthening the socialist community.

CHARTER 77 SEES TOUGHER RULES ON TRIPS TO HUNGARY

AU051733 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 5 Nov p 2

[Report by "D.V."]

[Excerpts] Vienna -- In the CSSR there are increasing rumors that travel to neighboring socialist countries will be made more difficult as of 1 January 1986. With reference to Prague circles close to the government, the "Charter 77" human rights organization has declared that as of next year tourist travel to Hungary will be subjected to the same tough foreign currency and visa regulations as are currently valid for travel to Yugoslavia. Thus, persons wanting to visit Hungary would have to first apply to the State Bank for allocation of foreign currency, and a positive settlement is inconceivable without prior approval by the state security police.

The human rights organization draws attention to the grave consequences for the population of the proposed restriction on international travel, stressing that Hungary is, after all, the transit country for the vacation trips of hundreds of thousands of Czechs and Slovaks to Yugoslavia, Romania, and Bulgaria. The group to be hardest hit by the travel restrictions would of course be the Hungarian minority in the CSSR, since visits to relatives in Hungary would also be rendered more difficult.

On the other hand, the Czechoslovak authorities are seeking to improve their image abroad. Regime critic Rudolf Battek, one of the first "Charter 77" signers and co-founder of the unofficial "Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted" (VONS) was unexpectedly released from detention. "Charter 77" circles assert in this context that the reason for Battek's release from prison before term might be that Willy Brandt, former FRG Chancellor and SPD chairman, made this a precondition for his forthcoming official visit to Czechoslovakia. Battek still would have had to serve another month of his 5 and 1/2-year sentence for "subversive offenses."

HONECKER COMMENTS ON PACT MEETING, GDR GOALS

AU051539 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2-3 Nov 85

["Our Joint Deeds for Peace and Socialism -- Erich Honecker's Deliberations With the Chairmen of the Friendly Parties and the President of the National Council of the GDR National Front on the Results of the Meeting in Sofia"]

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- On 1 November Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, chairman of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany; Gerald Goetting, chairman of the CDU; Professor Manfred Gerlach, Liberal Democratic Party of Germany; Professor Heinrich Homann, chairman of the National Democratic Party of Germany; and Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR, for an open exchange of views on the session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia, and on the joint tasks and contributions in the further preparation for the 11th SED Congress in the interests of all GDR citizens.

The participants in the talks welcomed the results of the Sofia meeting and the ensuing initiatives aimed at eliminating the nuclear threat and bringing forth a change for the better in Europe and the world. The documents are in line with the recognition, deeply rooted among the citizens of all classes and strata in the GDR, that a high performance in strengthening socialism is the most effective way of ensuring peace. In time-tested unity our actions remain aimed at achieving our best results -- in preparation for the 11th SED Congress -- so that we can further strengthen our socialist fatherland and provide a firmer foundation for peace.

With Its Policy of Constructive Dialogue the GDR Actively Contributes To Change For the Better

As Erich Honecker stressed, the session of the Political Consultative Committee took place at a time when decisions have to be taken that are extremely important for the further course of international development, even for the fate of mankind. Proceeding from this fact, the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries assessed the international situation in detail and explained their common point of view on the eve of the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan. The meeting has to make a contribution, they emphasized, to alleviating the current tensions and the threat of war, as well as to finding mutually acceptable solutions, which are aimed at halting the arms race through limitation and disarmament. They expressed their agreement with the USSR on solving current world political problems in the interest of peace and reason, in a courageous, creative, flexible manner while adhering to one's principles. The GDR, Erich Honecker stated, did, does, and will continue to strive to actively contribute to the implementation of this concept with its policy directed at constructive dialogue, cooperation, and a return to peaceful coexistence.

The main aim of the foreign policy of the Warsaw Pact countries, Erich Honecker said, is to divert the danger of a nuclear inferno from mankind and to prevent the militarization of space, to reduce the level of military confrontation and to shape international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and detente. Ideological differences must not be allowed to become an obstacle to doing everything to ensure that mankind does not perish together but survives together. We must learn, despite different social systems and alliances, to live together and to get along well with one another. There is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence.

Without doubt, the most important level of East-West relations is the relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States -- their negotiations on the total complex of nuclear and space weapons. The program of disarmament measures put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev at the French National Assembly, his other proposals, and the initiatives contained in the Sofia declaration offer a great opportunity for the world, and for mankind, Erich Honecker stressed. They explain how the tense international situation can be relaxed and how a change for the better can be brought about. This applies to both the Geneva negotiations and other bodies in which questions of military detente are now being negotiated.

The growing strength of the forces of peace in the world does not allow us to overlook that the course of arms escalation and consultation supported by the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO is based on powerful military, economic, and propaganda potential. Equally, it cannot be overlooked that the adventurous policy that derives from this is accompanied by a certain skepticism and uneasiness. These anxieties, particularly of the Western European countries, about the unpredictable U.S. confrontation course and over their striving for survival, are understandable. The ruling circles of these countries, too, understand more and more that their own security and economic interests are at risk. The stationing of new American medium-range missiles has brought them not more but less security.

As a result of the amassing of this nuclear potential and the indispensable counter-measures on our side to maintain the military strategic balance linked with it, the arms spiral has turned upward once again, and the fear of a nuclear war in Europe is growing. It is growing more rapidly because of Washington's "star wars" plans, with which the United States is disregarding the security interests of its Western European allies. Disquiet and concern are spreading because Western Europe realized that it could be at the mercy of the United States in vital strategic questions and turned into a nuclear battlefield. The concept of a socialist European policy put forward in Sofia by the Warsaw Pact countries stands as an alternative. In accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence, it is directed at taking into account the internal security of these countries without loosening their ties to the United States.

The peace movement is proving to be an effective counter force to the course of the most aggressive imperialist circles, Erich Honecker continued. All attempts to cripple or to disorient it are doomed to failure, as its recent powerful actions show. It is currently uniting increasingly broad circles in joint action.

At the center of their initiatives stand the demands for the prevention of space militarization, an end to missile deployment, a reduction in the already deployed systems, a freeze on existing arsenals and on the development of new weapons of mass destruction, the renunciation of a first use of nuclear weapons, and for nuclear, and chemical weapons-free zones.

We note changes in the security policy views in the majority of the social democratic and socialist parties and in the trade union federations close to them, Erich Honecker continued. The recent meeting of the Socialist International in Vienna and its disarmament appeal are an expression of its growing commitment to end the arms race. An example of this is the initiative agreed on by the SED and the SPD on the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone in central Europe.

If the reply from Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the joint offer from the CSSR and the GDR to support in interstate negotiations the creation of such a zone shows that the FRG is not ready to agree to our proposal while not directly rejecting it, it is still important not to discharge the FRG from its responsibility in this question and now, most of all, to continue the dialogue.

We agreed in Sofia with the view that the coordinated efforts by our community to continue and deepen the process of European security and cooperation are of increasing significance. Both our bilateral contacts with representatives of capitalist states and the anniversary meeting in Helsinki have shown that detente is in the best interests of the European countries, and that they see in their most acceptable alternative. Despite certain negative factors, the desire for an improvement in the European climate and in international affairs and for a change to lasting detente revealed itself at this meeting.

In the GDR's relations with the FRG, securing peace also remains the all-important question. To do everything to ensure that war never again begins from German soil, just peace, is the decisive task. It is necessary to fully implement the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations between the GDR and the FRG and to continue to fittingly rebuff revanchist attacks on the European postwar order. Erich Honecker referred to the joint statement released from his meeting with Chancellor Kohl in March this year in Moscow, which noted that the inviolability of the borders and respect for the territorial integrity and sovereignty of all states in Europe are fundamentally conditions for peace.

He referred to the recent welcome affirmation of this statement by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. As before, we are following our line of speaking to all forces in the FRG that have a say, whether we like them or not, whether they are in government or not. This is in line with our policy of pursuing peace through dialogue and cooperation.

Together with the fraternal states, the GDR declared in Sofia that it favors intensifying relations with the states and liberation movements of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The GDR will further develop its cooperation with these states, and increase its vigorous solidarity with them.

The further course of the international debate on the question of war or peace, reaction or progress, depends decisively on whether or not real socialism succeeds in further strengthening its political, economic, and ideological potential, and in reliably preserving its achievements. For that reason, it was stressed in Sofia that all efforts should be undertaken to make the advantages of socialism even more effectively felt and to raise its political influence and ability to activate and unite the forces of peace and reason in the world. This development must be further accelerated in the interest of world peace.

Conscious of this historic responsibility, the SED and the GDR people are undertaking great efforts to prepare for the 11th congress and, as expressed in the contributions of the allied parties and the entire National Front, to continue to considerably increase labor efficiency and to combine the advantages of socialism ever more effectively with the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution. By doing this we are building on our socialist planned economy, which we are continually improving together with its backbone, the combines. The great challenges we must master in the decisive field -- the economy -- as in all spheres of the material and cultural life of society, require the broad development of socialist democracy in the spirit of increasingly linking central management and planning to local initiative.

High performance benefitting the people, continuing our proven policy of uniting economic and social policy, preserving peace -- these have become the major themes of socialist competition in town and country, Honecker stressed, amid expressions of agreement from his interlocutors. All of this is taking place on the basis of what has been achieved. As everyone can see, the result of this is that the life of our people has been fundamentally changed for the better. We can say with satisfaction that our republic continues to develop in a politically stable and economically dynamic fashion. Science and culture are flourishing. What people regard as being very valuable is, in particular, socially secure conditions. He added that this confidence can be seen in everyday life. Our people have irrevocably opted for socialism, and are implementing the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin on German soil.

For the past 1 and 1/2 decades we have been resolutely adhering to a policy of increasing the material and cultural standards of our people on the basis of accelerating the development of production, of scientific-technological progress, and growth in labor productivity. This policy of the unity of economic and social policy benefits all elements of society. It will continue to determine the goal and direction of our action in the future.

In line with the demands of the 1980's our party has outlined an economic strategy which guarantees long-term growth. With the assistance of the party, a fundamental switch to a comprehensive intensification, in all economic areas, was carried out during the past 5 years. The advantages of socialism were even more broadly linked to the results of the scientific-technological revolution.

Thus, a steady growth in national income has been achieved from year to year. Its pace has even accelerated. In 1980, the GDR produced a national income of M187 billion; in 1984 it amounted to M222 billion. This increase of 18.7 percent is an expression both of a considerable dynamism of production and of economic efficiency. This development continues in 1985.

The fact that higher labor productivity made the most important contribution to the growth of the national income is of great importance. In the sphere controlled by the industrial ministries, it rose 27 percent by 1984 compared with 1980 on the basis of net production, and thus by an annual average of 6.2 percent. Up to the end of August 1985, it achieved a growth rate of 7.7 percent. The reduction of unit input of economically important energy sources, raw materials, and other materials plays a major role in this. Their input was reduced by 6.2 percent per year on average from 1981 to 1984, while the unit transport costs of the economy were reduced by 6 percent annually. These figures clearly demonstrate the intensification of the economy.

This process also applies to agriculture which is increasing its performance almost exclusively with the aid of qualitative growth factors, and is thus utilizing the potential of the cooperative sector even more effectively. This year the grain harvest exceeded the high grain harvest of 1984. Altogether, 4.6 metric tons was harvested per hectare of cultivatable land. In the case of wheat, an average per hectare yield of 5.26 metric tons was achieved, and in the case of barley, 4.93 metric tons. These good results, which were also attained with other crops, provide the basis for the further increase of livestock production to ensure a stable meat supply for the population.

All this has made it possible, said the general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to improve the working and living conditions of the working people in conformity with the plan. We are consistently implementing the housing construction program, the core of our social policy.

If we add what is still planned for 1985, a total of 2.4 million homes will have been built since 1971. Between 1986 and 1990, more than 1 million homes are to be built or modernized. Living conditions for a further 3 million people will thus considerably improve. We will thus solve the housing question as a social problem by 1990.

Between 1980 and 1984, the real income of workers and employees rose 14.3 percent. At the same time, the production of consumer goods has steadily increased. Our socialist education system plays an important role in the lives of people. At present 85 percent of all working people have completed a training course; 21 percent have completed a university or vocational training course.

Man, with his skills, interests and needs, remains central to the solution of all economic tasks. This is clearly seen in the organized competition by the trade union in preparation for the 11th congress. Incidentally, over 2.5 million of the 9.3 million union members are particularly active in this respect. Young people in youth brigades, research collectives, and in many other economic initiatives are distinguishing themselves as innovators and inventors. The voluntary activity of the 270,000 members of the Chamber of Technology, the socialist engineering organisation, is also valuable. All social forces have contributed to an increase in performance. We see the socialist competition as the most important form of democratic participation in the management, planning, and implementation of production.

At the same time the conditions of the 1980's, the rapid development of productive forces, requires improved management, planning and economic accountancy. To an increasing extent, economic dynamism is borne by the scientific-technological revolution, and we have set ourselves the task of establishing leading positions in this in decisive areas. Vigorous economic growth is increasingly determined by the application of high technology, in particular key technologies. This applies to microelectronics, modern computer engineering, computer-based planning and production preparation, flexible automatic manufacturing systems, new processing technologies, new materials and biotechnology. Our combines are in the position to master complex economic projects and, above all, to organically unite science and technology with the production and the sales of products. This finds its fullest expression in the growth of net production and in profits.

If, in the seventies, science and production were not fully integrated, then this has now been overcome. At the same time, the combines have developed a close cooperation with the Academy of Sciences and the colleges, which is being further extended. It relates above all to basic research and rests on the plan and economic contracts. In this way a combine becomes a client for a large portion of basic research, thus financing this work. Cooperation in research aims at important innovations which may be used to greatly increase the economic yield.

The social significance which science and technology have in the GDR is also shown in the fact that more than 4 percent of the national income is spent on this. Currently, almost 200,000 highly-qualified cadres are working directly for research and development tasks in our national economy. The plans, above all the State Plan for Science and Technology, are based on high demands.

Great attention is paid to the economic utilization of these results. Thus, in 1984, a rate of renewal of production of 24 percent was achieved in industry. In the coming years, there should be at least 30 percent increase in new products, for consumer goods even 40 percent. Naturally, these goods will be of higher quality and bring better profits.

Each combine has at its disposal an effective section for the construction of rationalization equipment. They have proven themselves to be the birthplace of the most modern technologies and of true innovation. Now microelectronics are making a stronger appearance there. The construction of rationalization equipment is growing according to the extent of qualitative efficiency. It is used above all for the modernization of basic assets. Plant modernization is linked with the introduction of the newest technologies. At the same time, we are increasing the degree of machinery utilization which, for important equipment in industry, currently stands at 16.5 hours per calendar day.

In all this, the use of industrial robots has an outstanding significance. By the middle of this year, our national economy had at its disposal more than 46,500 industrial robots compared with 13,680 in 1981.

To react flexibly to changing requirements increasingly affects efficiency. It is precisely for this reason, that computer-assisted construction, design and the preparation of production, is being introduced at an accelerated rate. Thus, in the 157 combines of industry, the construction sector, the transport and communications sector, those things which belong together in the economic circulation of intensively extended reproduction are being brought together under an integrated management. Hence, a combine consists of enterprises, of which each receives its state plan tasks, like the combine itself, while at the same time functioning in accordance with economic accounting. Juridically and economically, the enterprises of the combine are thus independent with their own names. The general directors of the combines are directly subordinate to the heads of the 11 industrial ministries.

Management, planning, and economic accounting are not aimed simply at quantity, but above all at production needed to fulfill requirements, at the highest quality, but at the lowest costs. To evaluate the performance of combines and enterprises, we have undertaken a fundamental change. In earlier times if goods production occupied first place, then for years we have been using, with net production, and index which, like no other, links the economic interests of the combines and enterprises with national economic requirements.

Economic accounting and economic stimulation are aimed in accordance with the plan at the qualitative factors of growth, above all at the increase in labor productivity, the reduction of the use of energy and material, high quality and good results in exports. In all, the principle which determines all measures is that whatever is of benefit to the national economy must also be advantageous for the combines and enterprises. The basic requirements of the economic strategy, such as the highest performances in science and technology, greater refining of available raw materials and energy carriers, modernization and better use of fixed capital, increased labor productivity and improved quality are thus being economically supported in an effective way.

In realizing the socialist management principle, bonus wages for workers, foremen, college and vocational school cadres in industry, the construction sector, and the other manufacturing areas are proving their worth. The personal material interest of the individual is aimed at high efficiency and quality of work, the careful treatment of resources, and the further impressment of socialist labor discipline and labor morals. In connection with this, and in agreement with the trade unions, improvement of working and living conditions results.

We can assert today that in the GDR a functioning socialist planned economy system has formed. With this, it has been possible to introduce a consistent turn toward intensification, and with its further perfection we are preparing ourselves for the future.

Agreements with the Soviet Union on cooperation in science, technology and production up to the year 2000 are the firm foundation for determining the basic directions for shaping the economy of the GDR up to the year 1990 and beyond. We rightly describe this long-term program as a historic step toward further deepening the integration of our two economies. It introduces a new stage of comprehensive economic and scientific and technological cooperation, and of the integration of the two countries' economies. It is also in full agreement with the decisions of the economic discussions of the CEMA member-countries at the highest level, and is directed toward their realization.

The meeting of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia has shown that our community has available all the forces and potential to meet formidable challenges, Erich Honecker said. The guarantee of this is the constant consolidation of the unity and cohesion between our parties and states. The future shaping of bilateral cooperation and the acceleration of socialist economic integration in the framework of the CEMA contains significant reserves for larger and quicker results in our advance, particularly in the comprehensive intensification of the economy.

We possess a good basis for this in the decisions of the CEMA economic discussions at the highest level and the programs up to the year 2000 for the development of scientific and technological cooperation. In this connection, looking toward the next 15 years, which much will be decided regarding the future positions of our common struggle, we agreed that the mastery of key technologies is decisive for good economic and social results and therefore for a successful policy. The SED Central Committee has taken the requisite decisions which place the GDR in the position to adapt itself to the qualitatively new tasks up to the year 1990 and with a view to the end of the century.

In a word: the preparations for the 11th SED Congress are in full swing. In this connection Erich Honecker paid tribute to the great contributions from all the parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front. He expressed his thanks to the chairmen of the friendly parties for the numerous proposals and suggestions which had been conveyed to him, and for the initiatives of their members in the popular discussion in respect of the 11th SED congress. The firm relationship of trust of all citizens to the policy of the SED is documented in this.

The chairmen of the friendly parties and the president of the National Council of the GDR National Front thanked Erich Honecker for the extensive information on the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact Countries and the conclusions drawn by him for future joint work.

From the experience of the activity of the members of the friendly parties and circles close to them, and also from the work done by the National Front committees in residential areas of towns and communities, it could only be stressed that the citizens of the GDR, independent of their social origins, their religious convictions, were giving their best in terms of industry and imagination, in preparing for the 11th SED Congress in order, through their own actions to further realize the course aimed at the well-being of all people and a secure peace.

Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Karl Vogel, head of the Central Committee Friendly Parties Department [as received] took part in the discussion.

STOPH MEETS AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER FOR TALKS

LD051217 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0957 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Berlin 5 Nov (ADN) -- The high level of mutual respect and trust which characterizes the relations between the GDR and Austria was stressed on 5 November in Berlin. Willi Stoph, GDR premier, and Leopold Gratz, the Austrian foreign minister, emphasized during their talk that favorable conditions for the continuation and development of good cooperation would continue.

The Council of Ministers chairman spoke of the Sofia declaration of the Warsaw Pact countries and of the far-reaching disarmament proposals it contained. He expressed the conviction that the GDR and Austria would promote peace and disarmament initiatives through joint or parallel actions and thus do justice to their respective peoples.

Both politicians spoke in favor of overcoming the confrontation in international relations, for space without weapons, as well as for practical steps of arms limitation and disarmament. They emphasized that the promotion of fruitful relations of coexistence was a constructive contribution to the improvement of the international climate, particularly in the present.

Willi Stoph told his guest about the results of social development in the GDR and spoke of the ambitious goals for the coming years.

EDUCATION TRADE UNION MEETS WITH FRG COUNTERPART

AU311456 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Oct 85 p 6

["Joint Press Statement" on GDR and FRG trade unions' meeting in Oberhof 27-31 October]

[Text] Suhl (ADN) -- Delegations of the Instruction and Education Union within GDR's FDGB, and of the Education and Science Union within the FRG's DGB have met in Oberhof for a 5-day exchange of information and opinions on the responsibility of teachers and their trade unions for the preservation of peace. They adopted a joint press statement on the meeting which reads as follows:

At the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Instruction and Education Union of the GDR's FDGB, a meeting with a delegation of the Education and Science Union [GEW] within the FRG's DGB was held in Oberhof, Suhl Bezirk, in the GDR from 27 to 31 October. This meeting was arranged on the GEW's initiative following repeated talks between the two trade unions. It centered on an exchange of information and opinions about the teachers and their trade unions' responsibility for educating the young for peace, disarmament, and international understanding.

During visits to schools in the Suhl and Erfurt Bezirke the GEW delegation members had the opportunity, especially by attending social sciences classes as associate teachers and by talking with students, to acquaint themselves with the commitment for peace of teachers, pupils, and students in GDR schools.

The two trade unions consider this meeting an important contribution to the beginning UN Disarmament Week and to 1986, the year designated as UN World Peace Year.

Both trade unions declared their interest in continuing and deepening their relations. A continuation of the talks about this topic at a further meeting in the FRG was regarded as useful. One representative from each of the two executive committees was instructed to finalize the discussed proposals for the further joint work regarding questions of peace policy and peace education.

The talks were held in a frank and objective climate.

Introductory reports on peace policy were delivered by Helga Labs, chairwoman of the FDGB's Instruction and Education Union, and Dieter Winder, chairman of the DGB's GEW.

Karl-Heinz Guenther, deputy president of the GDR's Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (AWP) and Jochen Schweitzer, member of the GEW Acting Executive Committee, reported on activities and problems of peace education.

The representatives of the instruction and Education Union explained how the GDR teachers are participating in shaping the developed socialist society in the GDR and how in compliance with their societal assignment they are instructing and educating the students in the spirit of peace and of understanding among peoples.

The GEW representatives reported on positions, activities, and problems of peace education in the FRG and about their commitment in the peace movement. In this context they focused on their efforts to enable the children and young people in the FRG to form their own judgment on questions of peace and disarmament policy, and to make them capable of independent political action.

Both sides dealt with the recommendations and principles of UNESCO on disarmament education, and discussed the problems involved in their practical implementation.

The participants in the meeting underscored the great responsibility of the teachers and their trade unions for educating the young for an active commitment to understanding and peace, detente and disarmament. Here the conditions prevailing in the education systems of each of the two German states were outlined, and different ideas and experiences in peace education were discussed.

The participants in the meeting have reached a consensus regarding the concern over the threat to mankind posed by armament. Both sides declared their intention to promote everything that serves a return to the process of detente and the building of confidence among peoples and states with different social systems, especially in Europe.

The trade unions are unanimous in rejecting any military use of space; they condemn the SDI program of the United States.

They support all endeavors to come to agreements on concrete steps toward disarmament in Europe and in the world. Specifically, they demand the reduction of short-range and intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The two delegations except the Geneva negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States to lead to concrete positive results. This would also help reduce the immensely high armament costs.

These funds could be made available for necessary economic, sociopolitical, and educational-political tasks throughout the world, especially in the less-developed countries. In this context, both trade unions came out in support of initiatives for the establishment of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in Europe.

Both sides stressed that according to the Basic Treaty between the GDR and the FRG, the Moscow and Warsaw treaties, and the Helsinki Final Act, respecting the European postwar borders is a fundamental condition for peace, for confidence-building in Europe, and for developing the relations between the two German states.

The participants in the Oberhof meeting concurrently declared that after the two world wars everything must be done to ensure that war must never again emanate from German soil. Forty years after the liberation from fascism, they affirm that the two German states must actively support the preservation, safeguarding and promotion of peace.

USSR COMMANDER ADDRESSES POTSDAM RALLY

LD052157 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1904 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Wuensdorf, 5 Nov (ADN) -- At a festive event today in Wuensdorf, Potsdam Bezirk, organized by the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSSD) to mark the 68th anniversary of the October revolution, Army General Petr Lushev, commander in chief of the GSSD, said that since 1917 his country has tirelessly fought for the foremost concerns of mankind: for peace and social progress.

The Soviet Union's great contribution to the protection of socialism and peace on the cutting edge of the two world systems was praised by the GDR state and party leadership in a message of congratulations conveyed by General Heinz Hoffmann, GDR defense minister.

"Our peace program resolutely counters the dangerous plans of the most aggressive circles of the United States for the militarization of space and stepping up the arms race on earth, which create a serious threat to the existence of mankind. The new far-reaching and comprehensive initiatives of the USSR point the way to the preservation of peace and are fully supported by the citizens of our republic," the message says.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KADAR'S VISIT TO UK

AU051540 Budapest IEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Nov 85 p 3

[Unattributed report on toast by Janos Kadar, first secretary of MSZMP Central Committee, at dinner given in his honor by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher October in London: "Gala Dinner at the Prime Minister's Office -- Janos Kadar's Toast in Reply"]

[Excerpt] In his reply, Janos Kadar expressed his thanks for the invitation, which, he said, he was glad to accept. He voiced his thanks for the courteous reception and for the prime minister's kind words about our homeland and the Hungarian people.

"I am pleased to take this opportunity to convey the greetings and good wishes of the government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and of Premier Gyorgy Lazar personally," he said and continued:

"We regard your 1984 February visit to Hungary as an important event that profoundly affected the development of Hungarian-British relations. I think that our talks today, which were substantial, open, and conducted in a good atmosphere, are a suitable continuation of the talks in Budapest. I would like to express my hope that this present meeting, as the one last year, will not only further the expansion of relations between our countries. I believe that this meeting is, in a wider sense, a part of the necessary relations between the governments and peoples of countries with different social systems and, to a certain extent, contributes to the better understanding that is very much needed in today's international situation.

"It is a well-known fact," Janos Kadar stressed, "that the people of the Hungarian People's Republic and the United Kingdom tread different paths of social progress and that our countries belong to different alliance systems. Consequently, our views differ in the assessment of important international issues. But I consider it significant that there are also points that coincide. We have a shared commitment to the development of mutually advantageous bilateral relations. There was an agreement between us also that, in the interest of our peoples, we must do everything possible to ease tensions and promote the cause of peace. The Hungarian state leadership considers armament to be the main, growing danger threatening mankind, which represents grave burdens for all peoples. Together with our allies, the other countries of the Warsaw Pact, we consider curbing this armament to be the most urgent task."

The party's first secretary continued:

"Our endeavor is directed toward insuring that the balance of power and mutual security are realized at the lowest possible level of armaments. We welcome the forthcoming summit meeting by the leaders of the two leading powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, which bear particular responsibility for the fate of the world. We hope that the meeting will really be the start of substantive discussions and in the longer term will lay the foundation for the improvement of the international situation."

"We consider important all international consultations that serve to reduce the level of military confrontation, strengthen security and confidence, develop relations between states with different social systems, and promote the cause of understanding between peoples. These objectives guide us at the Stockholm Conference, at the Vienna talks, and at the meetings of the Helsinki process, including the European Cultural Forum currently underway in our homeland's capital city."

Janos Kadar then recalled that the achievements of the English industrial revolution had reached us also and had played a role in Hungary's development.

"You have also referred to the fact that the Chain Bridge, a source of pride in Budapest, was designed by Adam Clark, a British engineer. On the other hand, I would like to mention that Sandor Korosi Csoma authored the first English-Tibetan dictionary, and the leader of our 1848 War of Independence, Lajos Kossuth, lived for years in exile in London. In the present, as today's talks have satisfactorily confirmed, our mutually advantageous cooperation is progressing and is improving on almost all levels as a result of our mutual efforts."

"Finally, I would like to express my thanks to you, and to all those prominent in the state, social, economic, and cultural life of Britain, who have fostered progress in our relations through both words and deed. I can assure you that for its part Hungary has historically done its best, and will continue to do so in the future, to improve relations and promote the expansion of cooperation between us," Janos Kadar said, raising his glass to the health of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, the prime minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, and all those present; to the prosperity and friendship of the peoples of the United Kingdom and Hungary; and to peace.

PARTY ORGAN COMMENTS ON CPSU DRAFT PROGRAM

AU051408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Oct 85 p 3

[Article by Moscow Correspondent Istvan Zalai: "On the Newly Formulated CPSU Program -- Historic Answers"]

[Text] What do the Soviet Communists want? What is the CPSU striving for? No one can be indifferent to the answers in our world today, whether we evaluate the reality of our everyday life or we search the future of mankind. The leading force of Soviet society is called upon to answer these questions put by itself, but the importance of the answers reaches far beyond geographical borders.

Realism and Optimism

It is inevitable to think all this over since this makes the new draft CPSU Program particularly important. The draft program was disclosed to the world in Moscow following repeatedly accelerated preparatory work, and a comprehensive debate of this program has started in the framework of direct preparations for the 27th congress to be held next February.

Publication of the draft program was preceded by extraordinary interest as it is the most important theoretical and political document of the Soviet party, a document which is indispensable for resolute and steady action. It simultaneously outlines program goals and determines the strategy and tactics for achieving them and the necessary working method and style for implementing them. The task of the program is to see and show simultaneously the beginning, the continuation, and the goal, in their interconnection; and to answer the question concerning the Soviet Union's current stand and direction, with a view aimed beyond the turn of the century. All this requires nothing less than a reconsideration of the road traveled so far, a precise evaluation of reality in all its contradictions and variety, a supplying of answers to the current complex questions by creatively applying Marxist-Leninist theory, and a determination of "what is on the order of the day." This should be done in a way which makes sure that historical perspectives and goals are not lost in daily practice.

It is necessary to stress: We are not talking about a new party program, but the reformulation of the program adopted in 1961, in the spirit of principled consistency and continuity.

Realistic evaluation of the rich experiences accumulated during a quarter of a century, of the profound changes taking place in Soviet society and the Soviet economy, and of the process taking place in the world has made a new approach necessary in many respects. This new approach has made it possible to declare that the basic theoretical and political conclusions of the program are correct and at the same time to declare that a new line of development for both the national and international arena must be determined more precisely. This means at the same time the enrichment of the program on the one hand, and the critical reevaluation and rejection of formulations which were made in a hurry and have not stood the test of time, on the other hand.

This very important document is characterized by realism, openness, and historical optimism, and it answers precisely the question of what the Soviet Communists want and what the CPSU is striving for.

For Qualitative Changes

The final goal of the CPSU, the construction of communism in the Soviet Union, is emphatically declared in this document, as well as the conclusion that progress in this direction is gradual, and that we are talking about a process determined by objective laws based on the planned further multifaceted development of socialism and on the acceleration of social and economic development. This is, therefore, the main thing today. The past quarter of a century has brought great results; the country has reached the phase of developed socialism, and today -- measured in terms of the epochal standards -- of the future -- the further development of socialist society and a more efficient utilization of its possibilities and advantages are the issues on the order of the day. This takes us closer to the final goal. The lessons demanded this conclusion: Just as all kinds of attempts to rush forward that do not take into account society's material and intellectual maturity level and which cause economic and political losses are doomed to failure, so, too, are the delay of overdue changes and the slow pace of solving new tasks unacceptable. This explains the appearance, along with indisputable results, of certain unfavorable tendencies and difficulties in the seventies and the beginning of the eighties. A timely and compelling evaluation of profound changes was not carried out, and there was not enough perseverance in implementing changes.

The change that has taken place in recent years in the way of looking at things and the pronounced recognition of facts, as well as the beginning of the practical implementation of lessons drawn from these developments, has provided the basis for the party's strategic guidelines laid down in this document. The characteristic of these guidelines are the acceleration of socioeconomic development and thus, the attainment of qualitative changes in every respect. This means turning the economy toward an intensive development, a radical improvement in the material and intellectual living conditions of the people, and the large-scale activation of the system of political, social, and ideological institutions. Increasing the role of the human factors is a condition for success because "a socialist society cannot function efficiently unless it finds new ways of developing the creative activity of the masses in all areas of social life. The greater the historical goals, the more important is the interested, conscious, and active participation of millions in reaching these goals."

This is the main point of the far-ranging strategic guidelines that cover all areas of life but do not engage in unnecessary details. Their implementation demands the assertion of strict Leninist principles and a Leninist style of work in the internal life of the party that is playing a leading role and is representing the interests and desire of all strata of society, be it in the deepening of internal democracy, the assertion of the principle of collective management or cadre policy, or the fact that no party organization party worker should be left without supervision.

This is how the document stresses the uncompromising struggle for a new, conservatism-free approach to the complex problems of development as well as the struggle fought simultaneously on two fronts against dogmatism and revisionism in the party's domestic and international activity.

Decisive Task

The newly formulated strategy is not an end in itself but wishes to serve man; it organically follows from the essence and noble ideals of the CPSU that it regards as a decisive task ensuring the conditions for a peaceful and calm work of construction on a long-term basis. This is a program of a struggle fought for peace and social progress, a struggle that does not wish to solve the historical debate between socialism and capitalism by means of arms. On the contrary, its goal is to avoid the most serious danger threatening mankind, a world war, and to engage in peaceful competition. "The CPSU starts from the premises that no matter how great the danger threatening peace as a result of the policy of aggressive imperialist circles, a world war is not fatally inevitable. It is possible to avoid war and mankind can be saved from catastrophe. This is the mission of socialism and all the progressive and peace-loving forces on our planet." The military-strategic balance is an achievement of historic importance of the past quarter of a century, and the Soviet party, based on this achievement, takes a stand against the aggressive policy of imperialism; at the same time, it is ready for dialogue, the constructive solution of international questions through negotiations based on peaceful coexistence. And it explicitly mentions the United States in this dialogue. The document provides a comprehensive peace program which relies, with justification, on new developments of the past quarter of a century such as detente and the increase in the activity of democratic, antiwar movements in the Western countries under new conditions.

Firm, friendly relations, multilateral cooperation, with all the countries of the socialist world order and especially the strengthening of the socialist community and developing its system of relations based on equal rights, are of primary importance in implementing these goals. The document characterizes the community in its variety, taking into consideration its contradictions and the difficulties of progress, and emphasizes deep understanding for national and international interests, their organic unity, and the application of general laws under concrete conditions, and the fact that no matter what the peculiarities of each country are, their class interest are common, and what unites them is immeasurably greater than what divides them. The CPSU's relations with the other parties of the international communist and workers movement reflect the assertion of principles proved by practice, of proletarian internationalism, and of the new lessons drawn. The variety, the peculiarities, and the independence of the parties do not constrict but widen the movement's possibilities, and the CPSU, maintaining its principles positions, starts from the premise that the differences of views on certain issues must not disturb internationalist cooperation and uniform action.

This is only a sketchy picture of the newly formulated CPSU program which is destined to be nothing less than the guiding compass of the accelerated great construction work in the Soviet Union and of the activity in the arena of peace, social progress, and the future of mankind.

NEW SEJM TO CONVENE, ELECT OFFICIALS 6 NOV

Jaruzelski Reportedly To Resign

LD052216 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpt] We just heard a few minutes ago -- but this place of news is to be taken with a pinch of salt: In Poland, General Jaruzelski is reportedly due to resign tomorrow as prime minister. He is to be replaced by the first deputy prime minister, Zbigniew Messner. The news was communicated in Warsaw by officials of the Polish Communist Party.

New Sejm Term Begins

LD052232 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The first meeting of the new term of office of the Sejm will begin at 1600 today [6 Nov]. It will be opened by senior Sejm Speaker Deputy Bogdan Suchodolski. Next, the Sejm will gather and elect the speaker, the deputy speaker, and the Council of State, and will appoint [desygnuje] the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The relay from the first sitting of the Sejm of the ninth convocation will began at 1555 today [6 Nov] on the fourth program of Polish radio and the second program of Polish television.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS 22D PLENARY MEETING

Porebski Delivers Address

LD051537 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee has gathered in Warsaw for its 22d plenary meeting, which is chaired by Wojciech Jaruzelski. The first item of the agenda, a Politburo report on the PZPR'S participation in the election campaign for the Sejm of the ninth term of office, was delivered by Tadeusz Porebski. He drew attention to the fact that the course of the election campaign and election results testified to the widening of the plane of national accord and support by a decisive majority of the population for the feelings of patriotism. He also stated that the present plenum should give a reply to the question: How did the Party perform the tasks set out at the 20th and 21st Central Committee Plenums?

Resolution Adopted

LD052248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The first part of the 22d plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee was held today in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Wojciech Jaruzelski. The introductory report on the PZPR'S participation in the electoral campaign to the Sejm was presented by Tadeusz Porebski. After the speech there was a discussion in which seven speakers took part. Next the Central Committee granted a party recommendation to the candidates for leadership posts in the Sejm, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers. The Central Committee then adopted a resolution concerning the participation of party members in the elections to the Sejm.

In this document the Central Committee approves the evaluation of the party's participation in the electoral campaign and elections to the Sejm and the tasks arising from it, as well as proposals for action. Among other things, the resolution states that the results of the elections prove that the process of social and political normalization and stabilization in Poland is of a permanent nature. The national base for national accord is broadening. A decisive majority of society, by its mass participation in the universal elections, spoke in favor of order, peace, and social order in Poland, and in favor of further democratization of the methods of wielding power, and strengthening and modernizing the state and national economy. It also expressed the will to strengthen Poland's position in the world along with support for our party's policy aimed at preserving peace and developing international cooperation based on equal rights.

The Central Committee made it incumbent on the Politburo to define the tasks and proposals arising from the evaluation of the electoral campaign and to assure full implementation of them.

In conclusion, the floor was taken by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

It has been decided that the Central Committee will hold the second part of the 22d plenum on 11 November.

YURCHENKO 'SUBJECTED TO PRESSURE, BLACKMAIL'

LD052005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Report by Washington correspondent Maksymilian Berezowski]

[Text] Today, at midnight Warsaw time, I was present at a sensational news conference called by the USSR Embassy in Washington. Appearing at this news conference was Vitaliy Yurchenko, who was written about several weeks ago as being a high-ranking Soviet intelligence official who supposedly, of his own free will, handed himself over to U.S. special services.

Meanwhile, at the news conference, Yurchenko declared that he was abducted by these services during an official visit to Rome, drugged, and taken to the United States, where, still drugged, threats were made to obtain secret information from him and to induce him to apply for asylum. Yurchenko cited the names of persons who contacted him, including even the director of the CIA, William Casey. He also said that he was subjected to pressure and blackmail, and was offered enormous rewards. Yurchenko, who was imprisoned near Washington, finally managed to escape and get to the Soviet Embassy. He will return to Moscow where he intends to give further explanations to the press. This has caused a sensation in Washington, shock, and consternation.

URBAN ON PRON PROPOSAL, STUDENT DEATH, CENSORSHIP

LD052046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Report on 5 November news conference by Jerzy Urban, Polish Government press spokesman, by correspondent Grazyna Zielinska; passages within quotation marks Urban recorded remarks]

[Text] Three items dominated today's meeting of the government press spokesman with foreign journalists. The first is connected with an appeal by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] for the release of a considerable number of those imprisoned for noncriminal offenses and the so-called appeal of 77 intellectuals.

Let us listen to an excerpt from Jerzy Urban's statement on this subject:

"We said many times -- I said it, too -- that we do not want to have prisoners deprived of freedom for noncriminal offenses. This was expressed in last year's wide-ranging amnesty and the current PRON initiative to release a considerable number of prisoners. The authorities are positively examining the PRON attitude and will accede to the PRON proposals. [as heard] Our policy in this sphere remains the same. At present, when the possibility of humanitarian acts has been announced by General Wojciech Jaruzelski and the PRON appeal has been published, the so-called appeal of 77 intellectuals has also been published. It seems to be a naive game; after all, PRON is appealing for the release of prisoners and the authorities are considering such a release and (are aiming?) to accede to this appeal. In such a case, the intellectuals have decided to treat this issue politically, saying: Let us create the impression that it was after our call that the prison gates opened.

"Such joining in is politically naive and morally disgusting. Why? Because most of the very same intellectuals who signed this appeal are the moral and political perpetrators of many imprisonments. Therefore, instead of appealing to the authorities, let the signatories of this appeal take their own consciences into consideration. Apart from this, sending this appeal to foreign governments is distasteful for two reasons: first, because the signatories of this appeal know that Poland is a sovereign country and no one from outside has any influence on our internal policy, and second, this is distasteful because the appeal is often sent to the governments of countries which have the same kind of prisoners, sentenced for similar offenses, often more frequently than in Poland. They are, therefore, poor addressees, as the possible response of such governments has to be hypocritical."

The second matter which drew a lot of attention during the news conference is the tragic death of Gdansk Technological University student Marcin Antonowicz. Articles are appearing in the Western press which make a political affair aimed at the Polish Government out of this sorry accident. Here is what Urban said the investigation has brought about so far:

"Antonowicz died as a result of the following events: Three students under the influence of alcohol were in the street in Olsztyn. The militia stopped the one who was most drunk and behaving most aggressively and took him into their car. During the journey, when the car was traveling at 40 km per hour, the boy pushed the militiaman, who was the only one with him in the back of the car, and jumped out."

The third matter is concerned with the interview given to REUTER by the deputy editor-in-chief of TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY. Editor Kozlowski stated, among other things, that censorship is at present more severe than it was during martial law. Urban disputed this statement and presented some facts illustrating censorship:

"This comparison must take into consideration the fact that, during martial law, a great deal fewer magazines were published than at present. Between July and October 1982, 2,482 publications were published in Poland, and during this time, the censor intervened 958 times. On the other hand, in the same period this year, 1985, 3,280 publications have been published, with 714 interventions. So, the number of publications has risen sharply, while the number of interventions has sharply declined.

"In 1984, there were more than 3,100 magazines and newspapers being published in Poland. Among them all, there was intervention from the censor's office in only 254 magazines and newspapers. Only a minority of what is being published in Poland therefore actually comes into contact with any kind of intervention from the censor's office. There were 29 publications in which the number of interventions during the year amounted to more than 10.

PLANINC VISIT CONTINUES WITH TRIP TO TIRGOVISTE

LD060042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1822 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Bucharest, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- Today, the second day of the official friendly visit to Romania, Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc and members of the delegation visited the county center of Tirgoviste, near Bucharest. The hosts acquainted the Yugoslav guests with the town's economic and social life, and with Dimbovita County and its cultural and historical sights, which was the center of the Wallachian state in the Middle Ages for over 200 years.

The Yugoslav delegation returned to Bucharest in the late afternoon, where the Federal Executive Council president, at the Yugoslav Embassy met members of the Yugoslav colony in Bucharest and discussed their life and work as well as the situation in the country.

The official program of Milka Planinc's visit began this morning in Bucharest with the laying of a wreath at the memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the nation, fatherland, and socialism.

Upon arrival in Tirgoviste, the capital of Dimbovita County, the Federal Executive Council president and colleagues were informed by that county's leadership of the town's economic and social development. The hosts stressed that that this relatively small county, which numbers approximately 500,000 inhabitants and ranks 36th out of the country's 40 counties, is 12th in development. It was noted that the county annually produces approximately 2 million tons of oil, roughly 1 million tons of special steel, coal, cement, various machines, refrigerators, and various light industry products.

During the visit to the special steel combine, which also cooperates with Yugoslav enterprises, the Federal Executive Council president showed interest in the method of financing the combine's development and the dynamics of development. The Yugoslav delegation, while in Tirgoviste, also visited the remains of a town from the Middle Ages and a museum of printing and Romanian books.

PUNGAN MEETS IRAQI DEPUTY PREMIER, MINISTERS

AU012042 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Baghdad AGERPRES 1/11/1985 -- The Romanian foreign trade and international economic cooperation minister, Vasile Pungan, who attended the opening of the Baghdad International Fair, was received by Taha Yasin Ramadan, Iraqi first deputy prime minister.

They examined the way in which the programme of actions and the understandings covenanted at top level on the expansion and diversification of the two countries' economic relations were being implemented, as well as possibilities and ways of boosting commercial exchanges and economic cooperation.

The Romanian minister also had working meetings with Hasan 'Ali, trade minister, chairman for Iraq of the joint commission, and with other ministers and central institutions' executives.

At the 22nd edition of the international fair in the Iraqi capital, Romania has a pavilion displaying a wide range of products of machine building, electrical engineering metallurgy, construction materials and the light industry.

GNA VICE CHAIRMAN SZASZ CONDUCTS TALKS IN CONGO

AU041831 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1647 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Brazzaville, AGERPRES 5/11/1985 -- A Romanian delegation, led by Iosif Szasz, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy chairman of the Grand National Assembly (the parliament), who paid a friendship visit to the People's Republic of the Congo, conducted talks with Jean Ganga-Zandzou, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CLP [Congoles Labor Party], chairman of the People's National Assembly, with Congoles ministers and personalities.

During the interviews, satisfaction was expressed at the growing course of the relations between the two countries and peoples. The decisive contribution of presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Denis Sassou-Nguesso to setting Romanian-Congoles relations on lasting bases was underscored and it was assessed that parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries could and should make a growing contribution to the promotion of bilateral relations.

REPORTAGE ON 3-DAY VISIT TO GREECE BY ANDREI

For Athens reportage on the visit to Greece by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, including his meetings with Greek leaders, see the Greece section of the 6 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

COAL OUTPUT INCREASE NOTED IN GORJ COUNTY

AU051648 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 4 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The average daily coal output in the coal-mining basins of Gorj County increased substantially in October compared to average daily coal production achieved in the first three quarters of this year. This is a result of the actions taken to increase the contribution made by miners working in this part of the country to implement the energy program adopted by the party leadership. The success is a result of the fact that 20 new coal faces have been put into operation in the Mortu, Jilt, and Rovinari basins, and of the fact that the utilization indexes of the means of production from the available sources has increased substantially. Following new measures taken in October in five top ranking mining units -- Lupoaia and Rosiuta pits and Cojmanesti, Leurda, and Rogojelu mines -- an additional 70,000 metric tons of fuel coal has been produced.

CEAUSESCU CABLES SRV'S TRUONG CHINH ON FLOODING

AU311311 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council, Hanoi:

Learning with deep sorrow about the human and material losses caused by the recent flooding, on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf, I want to express our feelings of compassion to you and the friendly Vietnamese people and to convey sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania

REAGAN ARMS PROPOSALS CAUSE 'SKEPTICISM' IN USSR

LD012048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1853 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 1 (TANJUG) -- President Reagan's new proposals set out a press conference yesterday have caused skepticism in Moscow, judging by the first semi-official Soviet reaction.

TASS news agency military commentator assesses in commenting on the news which, he says, "was deliberately leaked out to the U.S. press", that "Reagan's proposals are old U.S. proposals, slightly modified and in a new packaging".

Moscow notes that Reagan proposed the reduction of nuclear armament in two out of the three essential fields. Reagan confined himself to intercontinental missiles and missiles on nuclear submarines, leaving out strategic bombers where, the Soviets assess, the United States has the advantage. The commentator writes that the U.S. now has 509 strategic bombers, each capable of carrying 20 to 28 long-range cruise missiles with nuclear warheads.

According to the first Soviet assessments, Reagan also omitted to mention the "star wars", whereby the "talk on the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms has been made pointless", the commentator concludes.

The fact that the two superpowers have started to constructively comment in public on each other's proposals is a good sign in anticipation of their Geneva summit, regardless of the continuing mutual accusations and criticisms.

REAGAN'S 'JOKES' INAPPROPRIATE ON EVE OF SUMMIT

LD021742 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 2 Nov 85

["On the Eve of the Geneva Summit"; "Reagan's Political 'Jokes'"; "Not Now Either, on the Eve of the Summit, When the Taut Strings Between Moscow and Washington Have Begun To Relax, Can Reagan Refrain From Throwing Out One of his 'Biting Remarks'" -- TANJUG headlines; by TANJUG correspondent Borislav Lalic]

[Text] Washington, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- Quick with his tongue and prone to firing ideological arrows at his adversary, a few days ago President Reagan also tried to amuse himself with linguistics and divest the Russian language of a rather old word.

This happened last Tuesday [29 October] during his interview with a team of BBC journalists. The following day, at a regular press conference in the White House, American journalists opened with a question about this:

"Has our President discovered this Russian word which he believed did not exist?" asked one of them.

"Yes, he has" replied Larry Speakes, Reagan's press spokesman. However, he was not able to explain precisely how the head of the White House had come upon this idea, or rather, how it was possible that what happened did happen.

Reagan, it should be explained, at one moment during his BBC interview, said the following about this word: "I am not a linguist, but I have heard that in the Russian language there is not even a word for freedom."

There have been a number of these "biting remarks" of Reagan's at the expense of the other side, which have sometimes had the undertone of "gaffes," and most often the taste of poison. Such was his "joke" of just over a year ago: While he was testing the microphone before a radio interview, he tried to make a joke, saying that he "had just signed a decision" to "start bombing Russia in 5 minutes." Indiscreet as they are, American journalists allowed the remark to go out on the air. This "joke" cost Reagan dearly, and he later found it necessary to say that "he would not joke" any more.

He has not, however, restrained himself, although some of his other "pleasantries" and "jokes" at Moscow's expense have not been so over-salted, and certainly not as tasteless, as on the occasion when, 2 years ago, he called the Soviet Union "the evil empire."

Recently, during a conversation with American television journalists, talking about "Soviet expansionism", he came out with the following quote from Lenin: "We shall occupy Eastern Europe. We shall organize the hordes in Asia. And then we shall move on to Latin America. There is no need to occupy the United States of America. For it will fall into our hands like a ripe fruit."

The American journalists tried to find this quote of Lenin's; they went right through his works, they looked in the Library of Congress but they did not succeed in finding it.

Jokes are, anyway, only ideological "spice" in the pot in which the boiling gruel of delicate, tense and complex relations between the two powers is cooking. This "cooking" has in recent years got to the point where not even the peoples of the two countries themselves are ready to accept joking. The arsenals of nuclear weapons have accumulated so much that at any moment "the devil may take away the joke."

This fear and this knowledge are now driving Reagan and Gorbachev to sit down at the same table and talk. The old antagonisms, especially ideological, remain. Maybe there will also be some "salty" joke at the table in Geneva, but now it is also worth talking about something more important -- how to survive and outlive the nuclear weapon.

FEDERAL COUNCIL ENDORSES ECONOMIC PROGRAM REPORT

LD011801 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] A Federal Executive Council session, presided over by Milka Planinc, has endorsed a report on the implementation of the first stage of the long-term economic stabilization program. This stage, which should be completed by the end of the year, is characterized by certain results in the normalization of economic activity, a surplus in the balance of payments, regular repayment of debts, normal supply, and bringing expenditure within a realistic range.

The Federal Executive Council believes that simultaneously with some short-term and intervention measures, the necessary changes in the economic system have been carried out. With delays, resistances, and considerable difficulties in the process of harmonizing views, most measures of the plan for implementing the long-term economic stabilization program have either already been adopted or their adoption is under way.

With the completion of the first stage, an economic and systematic basis for starting other structural changes will be created. Therefore the Federal Executive Council states that all envisaged measures, laws and other regulations whose adoption is under way, should be adopted before the end of the year so that they become part of a prerequisite for economic activity from the beginning of next year.

The Federal Executive Council particularly stresses that this is a crucial moment in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program. Announced changes seriously cut into already established relations, privileged positions, progress at the expense of others, uneconomic behavior, and inflation. The Federal Executive Council stresses, however, that for their implementation it is necessary, even more so than at the time of the adoption of (?restrictive) measures, to have unity and determination to implement them. This demands from both state and political subjects full readiness to ensure without exception a consistent implementation of all laws, resolutions, plans, and other documents. The Federal Executive Council believes that such an attitude would give a powerful stimulus to the development of socialist self-management and strengthen the position of an associated worker as a commodity producer and a manager of social funds.

With the announced changes, the accent of the implementation of stabilization tasks is moved from a legal activity to the activity of the main subjects in production. The Federal Executive Council once again stresses that measures and documents, even if not based on the best of concepts, are in themselves no guarantee for the implementation of the stabilization program. Only with a constant and full motivation of the worker and work collectives can they yield results. A crucial role is played in this by all socialist self-managing subjective factors, headed by the League of Communists.

The Federal Executive Council will send the report on the implementation of the first stage of the long-term economic stabilization program to the SFRY Assembly for discussion.

DRAFT OF ECONOMIC RESOLUTION FOR 1986 SUBMITTED

LD051436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 5 Nov 85

[All punctuation and figures as received]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- The draft of the economic resolution for 1986 was submitted to the Yugoslav Assembly today.

The draft resolution envisages:

- social product growth of at least 30 percent
- industrial production growth of approximately 30 percent
- agricultural production growth of approximately 8 percent
- a community and services export growth of approximately 5 percent is counted on
- productivity growth of at least 1 percent
- investments growth of 2 percent
- growth of employment of approximately 20 percent
- standard of living growth of approximately 20 percent
- a surplus in our country's balance of payments of at least \$650 million is counted on
- the nominal foreign currency inflow from exports should amount to \$14.9 billion
- tourism should bring in \$1.1 billion
- transport (inflow) \$1.6 billion
- investment works -- \$785 million
- remittances from abroad -- \$3.3 billion
- nominal imports -- \$14.3 billion of which: reproduction material -- \$10.5 billion,

Equipment -- \$1.8 billion and consumer goods -- \$600 million

Energy:

- coal 74 million metric tons
- electricity 81 billion kwh
- oil 4 million tons
- oil imports 10.5 million tons

Agriculture:

- wheat approximately 5 million tons
- corn approximately 11.5 million tons
- meat -- 1.3 million tons

Earnings:

- the sum total of personal income should increase by 2.5 percent
- per employed person -- 0.5 percent
- pensions -- should keep abreast of the personal income trends.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REPORT

LD051821 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Dusko Mandic report on 5 Nov morning session of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces]

[Text] [Announcer] A reduction of inflation, faster growth of exports and production, safeguarding external liquidity, and higher labor productivity and the resulting higher standard of living should be the main directions of Yugoslavia's development in 1986. How this will be achieved was explained by Janez Zemljeric, vice president of the Federal Council, when he spoke [in the debate on the draft resolution on socioeconomic development in 1986]. Dusko Mandic reports about this and about other topics of the debate during the morning session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly:

The delegates today approved draft conclusions about further activity on adopting the Resolution on Socioeconomic Development in 1986. This was preceded by the introductory report by Janez Zemljeric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, about the draft of this document. In view of the fact that the plans are based on the state of, the successes and mistakes of our work and life so far, Zemljeric devoted the first part of his speech to these more or less well-known problems and to the reasons behind them.

Disruptions in the economic and financial sphere are of such proportions that the accumulated difficulties cannot be resolved, the Yugoslav deputy premier said, unless there is a decisive turn-about in our economic activity and expenditure, that is to say unless the inflationary way of running the economy is eliminated. Only in this way can three essential conditions pertaining to the future resolution be resolved. They are: a considerable reduction of inflation, an accelerated growth of exports and production together with ensuring the foreign liquidity of our country, and also increased productivity, which brings a higher standard of living. Faster growth of the national product implies a lower limit of 3 percent.

The reasons are divided between those of foreign and domestic origin. The foreign reasons are: World trade fell by about 4 percent this year; we shall come up against a higher level of protectionism than a year ago, and not only in the field of trade. Under the burden of foreign debts and policy of adjustment, and after a relatively successful last year, the developing countries are again losing the pace of economic growth.

The internal reasons can be seen in the materially reduced scope of the reduced use of resources and overstretched material balance sheets, while a countless number of other factors have impaired the pace of quality economic operations, of surmounting inflation and other negative features.

Later, in the process of improving our economic system, the financial position of the economy turned out not to have been too good. Many imbalances and deficits were uncovered, as were fictitious and dubious assets whose proper dimensions are still being ascertained. By the force of inertia, Zemljarić said, the practice of spending over and above what was earned, of investments in defiance of criteria, of preservation of the gained positions, and of many other things, persisted. All these things had an impact and in these conditions the measures that were taken did not have a great effect, partly because of opposition to their implementation, and partly because of growing pressure on distribution of revenue over and above realistic possibilities.

What will happen next year in view of the fact that wishes are one thing and possibilities are often something quite different? The draft resolution is based on the assumption that systemic changes will be adopted in the field of economic relations with foreign countries, in providing incentives for the underdeveloped republics and of Kosovo, in financing the federation, and in the adoption of the documents required to implement the above measures. A significant conclusion is that a major part of the economy is not in a position to accept the changes because of its poor economic situation, with the result that it then goes in for price increases or departs from a realistic evaluation of economic factors. The Federal Executive Council and the Yugoslav National Bank have undertaken a study of the material and financial situation of the economy. On the basis of the results of this investigation they are now preparing appropriate measures and proposals of both a one-time and a systemic nature. The economy should be relieved of the pressure of deficits and of a fictitious state of affairs in the past, so that a major part of it may be in a position to operate in conditions of updating the activity and production under strict market criteria and accept realistic prices of its products. Translated into a more understandable language, this means to start overcoming the inflationary way of running the economy, introduction of strict financial discipline, and severe sanctions against organizations and banks which will not comply.

Within the context of these measures, solutions are being prepared whereby a large-scale action is to be carried out during the first quarter of next year to straighten out fictitious assets and to cancel our reciprocal debts by organizations of associated labor, banks, and other users of social resources. Whatever organization does not fit into this will have to reprogram its debts by June. Conversion of short-term credits will also be proposed. Primary money issue will play an essential role here and so will the credit potentials of the banks. Selectivity will be the basic principle of approach to this business, as far as the federal organs, and especially the Federal Executive Council, are concerned. As far as the organizations of associated labor are concerned, they will have to adopt their own programs to raise the quality [of their products] and more successfully to adopt themselves to market and export requirements, that is to say, to anticipate lower costs, to better use their capacities and the workers' shift coefficients, and of a great number of other categories.

What will happen if this does not bring about the desired and awaited results? In this case the Federal Executive Council, Janez Zemljarić said, will take all the measures relative to direct price control envisaged by the law on the social control of prices, and as far as international financial business is concerned, we shall switch over to new relations with the IMF which should contribute to our financial institutions returning to the world market. On the expiration of the present agreement in June 1986, we will seek a rescheduling of our debts over a period several years.

Speaking on the second item on the agenda -- implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization in agriculture -- Milorad Stanojevic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, said the situation in this area is very complex and accompanied by explicit deterioration of the economic position of agriculture. This calls for a full review of the reasons which brought about the industry's higher losses and poor production capability. He noted that the set objectives were not accompanied by appropriate measures and a great gap exists between verbal and economic support. This is why Stojanovic announced a whole series of measures to boost production, which will ensure a food safety margin for the country and increase the export of these products. Linear application of the so-called real factors of the economy must be reexamined. Among these, special mention has been made of the policy of interest rates because the costs which weigh heavily on this important branch of the industry must be eased. Conclusions about this have been adopted. At the moment the delegates are discussing the Federal Executive Council report on the insolvency of the economy and of the banks.

ANTI-INFLATION STRUGGLE 'PRIORITY TASK'

LD051839 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1741 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 5 (TANJUG) -- Fight against inflation and all forms of non-economic conduct is the priority task in the next lap of the Yugoslav economic stabilization programme, Yugoslav Government members told newsmen today.

Zivorad Kovacevic, Jernej Jan, Ljubomir Boban, and Nedeljko Mandic next assessed that the enforcement of the long-term stabilization programme, carried three years ago, could no longer be boiled down to government acts or measures, but, what was very important for more profound economic-system amendments was the support by all social structures.

The legislation that should be enforced before the year is out, they said, pertains predominantly to safeguarding financial discipline, promoting economic relations with other countries, and perfecting the taxation system. Next, it should allow the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market. The said measures, as was explained today, also should underlie the annual resolutions of the country's economic development in 1986-1990.

In spite of certain resistance seen in the implementation of the stabilization programme, there have been many results achieved, said government members. They mentioned the successes like a balance-of-payments surplus, regained confidence among foreign creditors, revitalization of production, normalization of supply, and bringing the debts under control.

These trends, however, have not yet set in firmly enough, since the disturbances in the Yugoslav economy's overall business activity had been more deeply embedded than originally thought, Yugoslav government members said in conclusion.

SERBIAN LC COMMISSION CONDEMNS NATIONALISM

LD052247 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1723 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 5 Nov (TANJUG) -- It has taken a long time and a great deal of painstaking effort to gain common ground and we should not give it up too easily or retreat in front of attacks by disintegrationist forces, Radoslav Djokic stressed in his introductory speech at today's session of the Commission for Ideological Activity in Culture of the Serbian LC Central Committee which was devoted to topical questions of socialization in this field.

In some of the projects implemented earlier on, the idea of togetherness was a dominant one but later disagreements and unexpected disturbances occurred.

The ideas of the bourgeois right wing are penetrating into social life, Djokic said further on in the introductory speech. Refusing to accept Marxism is the most moderate manifestation of such ideas. A more serious -- and in Yugoslav conditions the most serious -- manifestation is nationalism, actually, a kind of national sentimentalism which is constantly raising idealized photocopies of the past. Very often they create an etatist, bourgeois, royal, religious image of the past and on this basis construct certain ideas, sometimes the only ideas, about the past.

A democratic society, it was said in the discussion, does not mean lack of definitions and confusion which rule today. Such a situation is advantageous to those who deny the existence of democracy in Yugoslavia. Possibilities for polemics and criticism, as Muharen Pervic said, are very often abused. Often, tendentious works are printed which seek to offer an alternative to the Yugoslav system at any expense.

POLARIZATION OF KOSOVO AUTHORS SOCIETY DENOUNCED

LD032224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1208 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Milan Vuksanovic commentary]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Left for years to its own devices and to the mercy of the people who for a long time wrongly led it, and with all the characteristic insularity and self-satisfaction of a guild, the Society of Kosovo Authors was least of all what it should have been: a place for an exchange of creative views, for having talks together and for action on a united front of struggle against Albanian irredentism, and also against Serb and any other kind of nationalism and evil. Individuals have been using this association as a means for their own goals, for imposing their will and views on others, and for an egotistical affirmation of their own national literature exclusively.

The consequences of these relations in the Kosovo authors' organization are a total split and mistrust, expressed first and foremost through the resignation of three members of Serb and Montenegrin nationality from the society's Presidium and subsequently culminating in an "open letter" by 40-odd creative people of "non-Albanian" nationality in Kosovo to the top party and literary organs in the province, in the republic, and in the federation. In this letter, let us recall, the authors of Serb, Montenegrin, and Muslim nationality pointed out all the seriousness of the problems in the Society of Authors, but, in addition, they also presented their views on the situation in that province. Since then, since the appearance of the "open letter", several months of waiting have passed, of malicious casting of glances and of filling up and emptying the cup of bile and of reciprocal accusations which followed especially in the wake of the discussion of the letter in the Federation of Yugoslav Authors and in the Serb and Montenegrin authors associations. Then the initiative came from the top Kosovo party forum that the problems among the authors be discussed at party meetings of the organizations and environments where authors work. Recently this was discussed first in the Presidium of the LC Action Conference of the University LC in Pristina and of Pristina radio and television, and subsequently at the Faculty of Philosophy, and in the Rilindja and Jedinstvo publishing houses. Unfortunately, what was least expected and wanted happened, in the wake of the beginning of the discussion: The gulf between the authors on the nationality issue became even deeper.

Statements were heard during these meetings which do no honor to the people using the pen for their living. And that is not all; during the discussions notions of exclusivity came to the fore from which "sparks" of nationalism then ensued. Confrontation occurred without cogent arguments, without a democratic and tolerant juxtaposition of views, with mudslinging and obfuscating the essence of the problem. While some people among the signatories of the open letter see "enemy elements" and also "the continuation of the destructive activity of some intellectuals from Serbia," others assess the letter as the last and only possible attempt to point out the seriousness of the situation in their own association, and in the province in general.

The polarization of the authors, who are LC members, in accordance with their national membership has now divided Kosovo's creative men into two opposing camps with the result that each is hitting the other "from its own bunker" with all kinds of verbal labels. So one lot are "petitioners," "factionalists," and "obstructionists," while the other lot are "opportunists," "demagogues," and even "irredentists" in disguise.

As far as the situation in Kosovo is concerned, hope, faith, and trust are essential moral requisites. It follows, therefore, that reason, open and tolerant Communist talks, and joint concern for Kosovo, for the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and for Yugoslavia are required. This approach to the discussions about the situation and the problems in the Society of Authors and throughout the province should at least be expected from the forthcoming meeting of the Kosovo Communist authors' aktiv which has been convened for 6 November and at which the literary creative people from the ranks of all the nationalities will come "face to face" with one another.

MACEDONIA INTRODUCES CUTS IN POWER SUPPLY

LD032226 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 3 Nov 85

[Text] Skopje, 3 Nov (tanjug) -- Although the Macedonian Power Generating Board said 1 month ago that there is no need to fear any possible electric power consumption restrictions, the Republican Committee for Energy has now adopted the decision that the third power reduction level will be introduced in this republic starting today. This means that electricity power deliveries will be curtailed to big consumers, including Jugohrom, Zelezara, OHIS, and others, by up to 30 percent of normal consumption. It is believed in the Macedonian power distribution center that about 1 million kwh of electric power will be saved in this way each day.